

PEOPLE  
Fighting Liberty's  
The Global Newspaper  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille  
WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18  
No. 31,943 44/85  
PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1985  
ESTABLISHED 1887

The Global Newspaper  
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Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

# HERALD INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Far Right Registers Major Gains in Vote In South Africa

**The Associated Press**  
JOHANNESBURG — Two rightist parties made major gains in five by-elections and said Thursday that the results showed a surge in white opposition to the South African government's limited race reforms.

The National Party of President Pieter W. Botha kept control of the four of the five rural and blue-collar parliamentary districts in Wednesday's voting. But the far right managed to slash the National Party's past majority in all four districts, and Mr. Botha's party lost its seat in Orange Free State for the first time since 1953.

There is no doubt that there is a significant drift away from the National Party, said Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party). The party's victory in the industrial center of Sasolburg was its first since it was formed in 1969.

Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, which was formed three years ago, said that voters had joined the far right because of the National Party's "swing away from white self-determination to power-sharing and mixed government."

Mr. Botha said he was satisfied with the outcome of the voting, "considering the difficult economic consequences of the recession," a drought and "the present unrest situation in certain parts of the country," where more than 750 people have been killed in 14 months of racial conflict.

[Mr. Botha reaffirmed plans to pursue tentative reforms in the apartheid system despite the electoral setback. Reuters reported from Johannesburg. He acknowledged in a statement that he had to take account of the rights backlash but pledged to work toward a peaceful South Africa.]

Some analysts noted that given the current climate of crisis, extreme conservatism could have done better, and that a lone victory in five races indicates no serious threat to Nationalist rule.

Mr. Botha's party holds a commanding two-thirds majority in Parliament, and the voting did not threaten its control.

While the National Party actually increased its voter share slightly from 26.274 four years ago to 27.062, the two far-right parties, which oppose any power-sharing with blacks, jumped from 6,899 in 1981 to 22,547.

Almost 15,000 more voters went to the polls in a heavy turnout, and nearly all the new votes went to the far right.

Mr. Botha's party had campaigned on a platform of moving ahead with gradual race reforms to give the black majority some say in government, while pledging to protect the rights of the white minority. Both far-right parties said that Mr. Botha's reforms were a first step toward abolishing white power.

The moderate Progressive Federal Party, which opposes apartheid, contested just two of the seats and never had a serious chance of winning.

The National Party now holds 126 seats in the white chamber of Parliament, 77 for the Progressive Party, 78 for the Conservative Party and one for the Reformed National Party. The New Republic Party, ally of the Nationalists, holds five.

In Sasolburg, where Louis Stofberg, a Reformed National Party candidate, won a narrow victory, a major issue was whether a white man married to a mixed-race woman could live in a white area and send their children to white schools. The couple were married legally this year after the National Party repealed the law against mixed marriages, and Mr. Stofberg said in pamphlets that the family "could live in your street."

In another development, Mr. Botha accused foreign journalists of biased reporting on his government's moves toward racial reform. Mr. Botha hinted that the government might act against foreign reporters whom he believed were abusing press freedom.



**Gandhi Marks Mother's Death**  
Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, with his wife, Sonia, and the Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of Tibet, left, at a memorial service Thursday in New Delhi marking the first anniversary of the assassination of Indira Gandhi. As hundreds of thousands paid homage to Mr. Gandhi's mother, Sikh militants praised one of her assassins, who was killed by the police, as a martyr. Page 5.

## Reagan Requests Extension of Arms Talks to Offer U.S. Plan

**By David Hoffman**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that he has asked the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to extend the current round of Geneva arms negotiations so that the United States can present a new proposal that envisions "deep cuts" in nuclear missile arsenals.

The U.S. negotiators were to present the new proposal to the Russians in Geneva on Friday, he said. The extension, if granted by the Soviet side, would allow both sides to have "a real give-and-take" on the proposal, he said.

Mr. Reagan said the new proposal was "serious" and "detailed" and covered all three areas of the negotiations — strategic, intermediate-range and space weapons.

The new proposal was approved by the president this week after Western leaders urged him to make such an offer before the Nov. 19-20 summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva.

The offer came as a response to Mr. Gorbachev's call early in October for a 50-percent cut in nuclear weapons.

Mr. Reagan said the United States had told Moscow that the Soviet offer "unfortunately" fell significantly short in several key areas, but that it "also has positive seeds which we wish to nurture."

Reagan administration sources said the proposal would require a 50-percent reduction in Soviet ballistic missile warheads, from about 8,900 to about 4,500 for land-based and sea-based missiles. The proposal also included a limit of 3,000 warheads on the Soviet land-based missiles.

Currently, the Soviet Union has about 6,400 warheads on land-based missiles and 2,500 on sea-based weapons. The United States has 2,130 warheads on land and 5,370 at sea. These do not include bombers or air-launched cruise missiles, nor intermediate-range weapons based in Europe.

Mr. Reagan, speaking at the White House, made it clear that the U.S. proposal did not agree to limit its Strategic Defense Initiative, a program to develop space-based ballistic missile defenses.

He said that he wanted to explore with the Soviet Union "how people everywhere can benefit from exploring the potential of nonmilitary defenses which threaten no one."

The president said the recent exchange of proposals marked a "successful start" to a "long process" of reducing nuclear arms.

He described his main criteria for any agreement with the Soviet Union as "deep cuts, no first-strike advantage, defensive research because defense is safer than offense, and no cheating."

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan was interviewed by four Soviet journalists, whom he told that he would accept some of the figures outlined by Soviet negotiators under Mr. Gorbachev's proposals.

Administration officials also disclosed that Secretary of State George P. Shultz will confer in Moscow early next week with Soviet officials about the possibility of a second summit meeting between the two leaders.

The U.S. proposal will be explained by Mr. Shultz at a visit to Moscow early next week, and also (Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

## IMF Bars Manila Loan; U.S. Concur

**By David B. Ottaway**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund, with backing from the Reagan administration, has withheld a \$453-million loan payment to the Philippines because President Ferdinand E. Marcos has refused to carry out promised economic reforms that threaten the interests of his close associates.

Disclosure of the new financial pressure on the Marcos government came Wednesday in a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing in which administration experts on Asia predicted "civil war on a massive scale" in the Philippines without "a comprehensive counterinsurgency plan" against Communist rebels.

The assistant secretary of defense, Richard L. Armitage, said that such a plan must combine political, economic and social reforms with a "new vigorous leadership" in a Philippine military purge of "overstaying generals."

Despite "some apparent progress" toward military reform and the government's ability to cope with the New People's Army insurgency, Mr. Armitage estimated that fighting within three to five years would reach "a strategic stalemate."

That was defined by Paul D. Wolfowitz, an assistant secretary of state, as "civil war on a massive scale."

Mr. Wolfowitz and Charles W. Greenleaf Jr., an assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development, disclosed that the administration, as well as the International Monetary Fund, has increasingly resorted to economic muscle to force change on the Marcos regime.

Mr. Wolfowitz said the IMF had delayed payment of a loan's third installment, worth about \$113 million, until the Marcos government came to grips with "the difficult policy issue involved in reform of the coconut and sugar monopolies."

The \$113 million was scheduled to be paid Sept. 1, and the delay (Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)

## Rights Groups Wait for Sakharov's Wife

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
VIENNA — Human rights campaigners waited for a third day Thursday for Andrei D. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, who is reported to have received permission to leave the Soviet Union, but she has not been seen yet.

A West German newspaper reported that U.S. and Soviet officials were negotiating the exchange of Mr. Sakharov, 64, a physicist and dissident, and Anatoli Shebaransky, 37, an imprisoned Jewish dissident, for a number of East bloc spies.

The mass-circulation daily newspaper Bild said that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would "give a signal" for the trade if his Nov. 19-20 summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan "comes off well."

The report closely resembled one carried by the weekly Der Spiegel a month ago. At the time, members of the Sakharov family living in the West said they feared that such information had no substance and had been leaked by Moscow to divert attention from human rights issues before the summit meeting.

Bild, citing "diplomatic sources in Moscow and Washington," said Thursday that negotiations on the swap were going on simultaneously in both cities and in East Berlin.

Involved in the talks, said Bild, are Francis J. Meehan, the U.S. ambassador to East Germany, and Wolfgang Vogel, an East German lawyer who has been pivotal in talks that resulted in major East-West spy exchanges in recent years.

Bild reported Monday that Mrs. Bonner had been told by the Soviet authorities that she was free to fly to the West for medical treatment.

A day later, Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who has acted as a liaison between the Kremlin leadership and Western news organizations, appeared to confirm the report.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said he had reliable information that it was true.

In Vienna, representatives of the human rights group Amnesty International and dozens of reporters waited in vain at the Vienna airport after reports that Mrs. Bonner might arrive on a morning flight from Moscow.

Amnesty International sources in Vienna said they expected Mrs. Bonner to pass through Vienna on her way to Italy, where she twice underwent eye treatment in the 1970s.

Dissidents in Moscow told United Press International that they believed Mrs. Bonner may have refused to leave the country without her husband.

Alexei Semenov, Mrs. Bonner's son by her first marriage, said in Newton, Massachusetts, that the family had no fresh news of his mother. He said that an attempt to reach her by telephone Wednesday had failed.

Efrem Yankelevich, Mrs. Bonner's son-in-law, dismissed speculation about the reasons for her failure to arrive in the West.

"The only ones who know why she hasn't left are the Soviet authorities," he said.

He added that Mrs. Bonner's relatives believed she had not left Gorki.

Mr. Sakharov, a leading human rights campaigner, was banished to the closed city of Gorki in January 1980 for his dissident activities.

Mrs. Bonner, 62, a Jewish-Armenian pediatrician, was a founding member in 1976 of the Soviet Helsinki group monitoring human rights abuses. She married Mr. Sakharov in 1970.

She was sentenced to five years' internal exile last year for anti-Soviet activity and joined her husband in Gorki.

She and Mr. Sakharov have staged two hunger strikes, the last in April, to try to secure her passage abroad for treatment of a heart ailment.

Bild said the four-tiered swap broke down as follows:

The United States would send imprisoned East bloc agents to the Soviet Union. Also to be handed over to the East would be two Communists imprisoned in West Germany. Lothar Erwin Lutze of East Germany and Yevgeni Semlyakov of the Soviet Union.

In return, Moscow would free Mr. Shebaransky, Mr. Sakharov and up to 12 imprisoned agents of the United States, Britain and West Germany. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

## Moscow Urged by Arabs To Restore Israeli Ties

**By Bernard Gwertzman**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — Some Arab nations, including Egypt and Jordan, have urged the Soviet Union to restore diplomatic relations with Israel as a way to advance prospects for Middle East peace talks, according to Israeli and Reagan administration officials.

Israel has refused to take part in any international conference on the Middle East that includes the Soviet Union, unless Moscow first restores ties with Israel. The United States, a senior administration official said Wednesday, will inform the Russians in coming weeks that it supports the Israeli position.

The Egyptians and Jordanians, in unpublicized approaches to the Soviet Union, have said that a lack of relations with Israel is delaying the holding of a conference that could lead to actual peace talks, Israeli and U.S. officials said. The officials did not name the other Arab countries involved.

The conference proposal has become more significant because King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel have said that this forum could open the way for direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordan-Palestinian group.

After opposing a conference, the United States and Israel now indicate that they would be willing to attend. But they have said there must be a firm agreement before-

hand that it will serve as a means to direct talks and not have the power to decide anything.

Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said Wednesday in testimony to a congressional subcommittee that "the peace process is at a delicate stage, but a hopeful one."

"In the past several months," he said, "we have been able to come closer than ever before to agreeing on the kinds of steps that will be required."

Even with Soviet participation, an international meeting would have no guarantee of success, because the presence of the two superpowers, in any role, could make reaching a consensus difficult.

The Soviet Union broke relations with Israel in June 1967 to demonstrate support for the Arab side in the Middle East war that ended that month. Moscow's official position is that although it recognizes Israel as a sovereign state, it will not restore relations until Israel agrees to withdraw from the lands it seized in that war.

The major obstacle to negotiations remains the Israeli conditions about the makeup of any Palestinian contingent to peace talks. The Israelis have repeatedly refused to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization, but King Hussein has said he is committed to including that group.

Mr. Murphy, who made an unpublicized trip to Amman last week, said he had not yet received a report from the Jordanians about the meetings this week between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman. Mr. Murphy said it was clear that Jordan was unhappy with several recent acts of terrorism by Palestinian groups, whether or not they were directed by Mr. Arafat's organization.

In his first public comments since his mission, Mr. Murphy told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Middle East that the region "is at one of those moments in its history when events have begun to come together in a way in which, with efforts from all sides, a peace process can be substantially advanced and we can hope to see the opening of negotiations in the near future."

But he warned that there was not much time remaining. "The window of opportunity is fast slipping away," he said.

Poland, a close ally of the Soviet Union, has announced an exchange of diplomatic interests sections with Israel. This is only one step away from full diplomatic relations, and would not have been (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

## U.S. House Approves \$276-Billion Military Spending Bill

**By Steven V. Roberts**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives has approved decisively a \$276-billion military spending bill, but not before the lawmakers sent shock waves through the Reagan administration by voting to eliminate funds for 12 new MX missiles.

The vote Wednesday against the missiles was 211-208, but the administration and Republican leaders, working feverishly over the next few hours, succeeded in forcing a second vote that reversed the outcome, 214-210.

Many lawmakers said the events illustrated the growing pressure on Capitol Hill to cut Pentagon spending in light of congressional efforts to require a balanced budget by 1991.

House and Senate negotiators debated the details of such a plan as the Reagan administration stepped up pressure for passage of an increase in the debt ceiling, to which the budget-balancing plan was attached by the Senate.

Senate negotiators left the conference on the plan Tuesday night after attacking a House proposal to begin requiring a lower deficit in the current fiscal year. The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat of Massachusetts, reiterated Wednesday that he was sure Congress would pass some version of the plan, whose two main sponsors are Senator Phil Gramm of Texas and Senator Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, both Republicans.

"You can't argue for Gramm-Rudman and for an increase in defense — the two don't fit," said Representative Leon A. Panetta of California, a Democrat and a leading strategist on budget issues. "I think we're in for a lot of this. Every issue will be debated in terms of Gramm-Rudman, and this was the start."

However, Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip, called the vote against the MX a fluke and said it had nothing to do with efforts to balance the budget.

The military appropriation bill was approved by a vote of 359-67. The \$276 billion is the major share of a total Pentagon budget of \$292 billion for the 1986 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1. Additional funds, mainly for military construction, are contained in other bills.

The legislation freezes military spending at last year's level, and is a sharp rebuff to the Reagan administration, which originally requested about \$322 billion.

Wednesday's bill is \$10 billion below a spending ceiling set in previous legislation establishing and continuing military programs. That bill, which permits an increase equal to the amount of inflation, was sent to President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday. The appropriations bill approved Wednesday actually provides funds for the programs.

The appropriations measure now goes to the Senate, where a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved a bill on Wednesday allocating the full \$302 billion permitted by the legislation setting spending ceilings.

In other key provisions, the bill adopted Wednesday would block spending for a new variety of chemical weapons, limit testing of anti-ballistic weapons and bar the use of funds to provide military assistance to rebels fighting in Nicaragua.

The appropriations bill provides \$2.5 billion to finance research on Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based system to protect the United States from a missile attack. While this allocation represents an 80-percent increase for the system, it is more than \$1 billion less than the request.

The appropriations measure now goes to the Senate, where a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved a bill on Wednesday allocating the full \$302 billion permitted by the legislation setting spending ceilings.

## In Japan, Progress Eludes Many Among the Masses

**By Susan Chira**  
*New York Times Service*  
TAMAGAWAJOSUI, Japan — Japan is a wealthy nation whose citizens do not enjoy many of the amenities of wealth that Westerners have.

Only 34 percent of Japanese communities have modern sewer systems, compared with 97 percent in Britain and 85 percent in the United States. Just 51 percent of Japanese roads were paved as of 1982, compared with 1981 figures of 96.4 percent in Britain and 85 percent in the United States. The average size of homes built in Japan in 1983 was 932 square feet (86.6 square meters), compared with 1,450 square feet last year in the United States.

There would seem to be plenty for people here to buy, particularly in the face of urging by the United States for the Japanese to shrink their \$30-billion trade and capital surplus by spending more at home. Greater spending in Japan would absorb some of the savings that now get exported.

But such proposals have not caught the imagination of the average Japanese, who still is attuned to clothes drama. Yet in one of many anomalies here, houses in her neighborhood, a 90-minute commute to central Tokyo, sell for about \$250,000 and her neighbors drive Mercedes Benzes.

Nor is Mrs. Sugimoto, whose husband has a comfortable income as an insurance company sales manager, lacking much of the electronic gear that Japan is so good at exporting. In her living room stand a large color television, a stereo and a video-cassette recorder.

But Mrs. Sugimoto feels that some of the conveniences that Americans regard as basic necessities would be impossible luxuries in oil-poor Japan. "We're used to being cold inside; we grew up with it," she said. "When I was young, we did not even have a heater."

"We may have a trade surplus," added Tomeko Nagai, who lives down the road. "But we're not that rich."

By many measures, Japan has come far. In 1983, Japan's per-capita gross national product was \$9,717, ahead of Britain's \$8,140, although still below the \$14,093 level in the United States. Japanese workers earned an average of \$6.05 an hour last year, compared with \$4.48 in Britain and \$9.17 in the United States.

Japan's life expectancy last year became the world's longest: 80.2 years for women, compared with 1983 rates in the United States for women of 78.8 years and 77.1 years in Britain.

But if people are used to doing (Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)

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Shihoko Sugimoto, center, and neighbors discussing plans to build sewers to serve homes in Tamagawajosui, Japan.







WORLD BRIEFS  
...for U.S.-China Arms  
...Cautions on National  
...Parties Protest Poll Res  
...Sees Threat to Govern  
...Studying Air-India Ca  
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...Partly Restor  
...ghts in Nicaragua

## Weinberger and Meese Approved Guilty Plea Criticized by Lehman

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have confirmed that Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d approved the agreement under which John A. Walker Jr. pleaded guilty Monday to charges that he ran a spy ring for the Soviet Union.

Senior officials at the Pentagon and Justice Department were described Wednesday as angered by criticism from the navy secretary, John F. Lehman Jr., of the plea bargain. He said Tuesday that he never agreed to it and that it would be of little benefit to the military.

A Pentagon official said some senior officials shared Mr. Lehman's view. The comments confirmed that the administration was divided over the outcome of the case.

Justice Department officials said Mr. Lehman raised questions about the arrangement last week, but they claimed that his public objections Tuesday were much more critical than his private remarks.

Mr. Lehman said Tuesday that Mr. Walker would be of little help in assessing the damage caused by his 17 years of espionage, and he accused the Justice Department of "treating espionage as just another white collar crime."

A long-scheduled appearance

Wednesday by Mr. Lehman on a morning television news show was canceled. He also refused requests to elaborate on his assertion Tuesday that the plea bargain would send the "wrong signals" to potential spies.

Mr. Walker has agreed to a life sentence and will be eligible for parole after 10 years. His son will receive 25 years in prison and could be paroled in eight years and four months. Both men are expected to serve more than the minimum terms.

Mr. Lehman's assertion that Mr. Walker's cooperation would be of minimal help in the military's assessment of the security breach was disputed by officials directly involved with such matters.

Colonel Anthony J. Gallo Jr., the U.S. Army chief of counterintelligence, said all of the military services were hoping for a windfall of information from Mr. Walker's decision to talk.

"I've said all along that unless John Walker or Whitworth talks, we were never going to know all that damage that was done," he said, referring to another figure in the case, Jerry A. Whitworth.

"The communications hookups in the navy are similar to the ones we have in the army and air force," he said. "We all have concerns. Some of the documents were DIA, some were ours. We all have a vested interest in shaking this tree."



John A. Walker Jr.

The DIA is the Defense Intelligence Agency.

■ Fugitive Ex-Agent Calls Wife

Edward L. Howard, a fugitive former CIA agent suspected of spying, has telephoned his wife from abroad, The Washington Post reported Wednesday, quoting two intelligence officials.

Mr. Howard has been sighted in Helsinki but has not entered the Soviet Union, according to the sources. The sources familiar with the matter for Mr. Howard said the call might indicate that he was uncertain about defecting.

## U.S. Air Controllers' Bid To Unionize Is Stalled

By Richard Witkin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The effort to organize a union to represent American air traffic controllers, already moving at a much slower pace than some advocates forecast earlier this year, has suffered two severe setbacks.

In late August the Air Line Pilots Association, which disclosed tentative plans in April to organize the 14,000 controllers into an affiliated nationwide union, decided unexpectedly not to go ahead.

Union advocates were disappointed by the pilots' decision not to organize the controllers. They recognized, however, that if there was a strike by pilots at one airport, controllers in an allied union might be accused of discriminating against that airline, which could

create serious public opposition to an alliance.

Then in late September, a federal agency ruled against a petition from New England controllers that would have opened the way for setting up regional bargaining units. The regional membership drive that led to the petition was one of several conducted by the American Federation of Government Employees.

Although the issue never was raised directly, the clear implication of the ruling was that only a nationwide unit would be authorized to bargain with the controllers' employer, the Federal Aviation Administration.

Now a third union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, is giving consideration to organizing the controllers, according to labor sources outside that union.

The controllers have not been represented by a union since the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization was stripped of its bargaining rights after calling a walkout in August 1981. The union was decertified because it had violated the law barring strikes by federal employees. On the same ground, the Reagan administration dismissed 11,400 controllers who went out on strike.

Leading advocates of a union for controllers say controllers are generally unhappy, not about wage scales and job security but about what they describe as overwork and management's poor human relations.



President Reagan welcomed Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán, daughter of President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, to the White House on Thursday. Mr. Duarte is at right.

## Duarte, in U.S., Defends Accord With Rebels

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, in an address Thursday while here on a three-day visit, defended his decision to meet the demands of leftist guerrillas who held his daughter hostage for 44 days.

With his daughter, Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán, by his side, Mr. Duarte said he had acted "not only as a head of state but as a father."

He made his remarks to the National Press Club and in an exchange with reporters after a brief meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

Mrs. Duarte Durán and a companion were kidnapped in San Sal-

vador on Sept. 10. They were released Oct. 24 as part of a complex exchange in which 22 leftist political prisoners were let out of Salvadoran prisons and 96 wounded rebels were allowed to leave the country. The guerrillas also freed 33 mayors and municipal officials whom they had kidnapped.

In his speech, Mr. Duarte contended that the outcome had been a victory for his government because the guerrillas had been unable to use his daughter's ordeal to polarize Salvadoran society.

He said the rebels' hope had been that the government would retaliate with a campaign of repression against families and sympathizers of the guerrillas. But he said

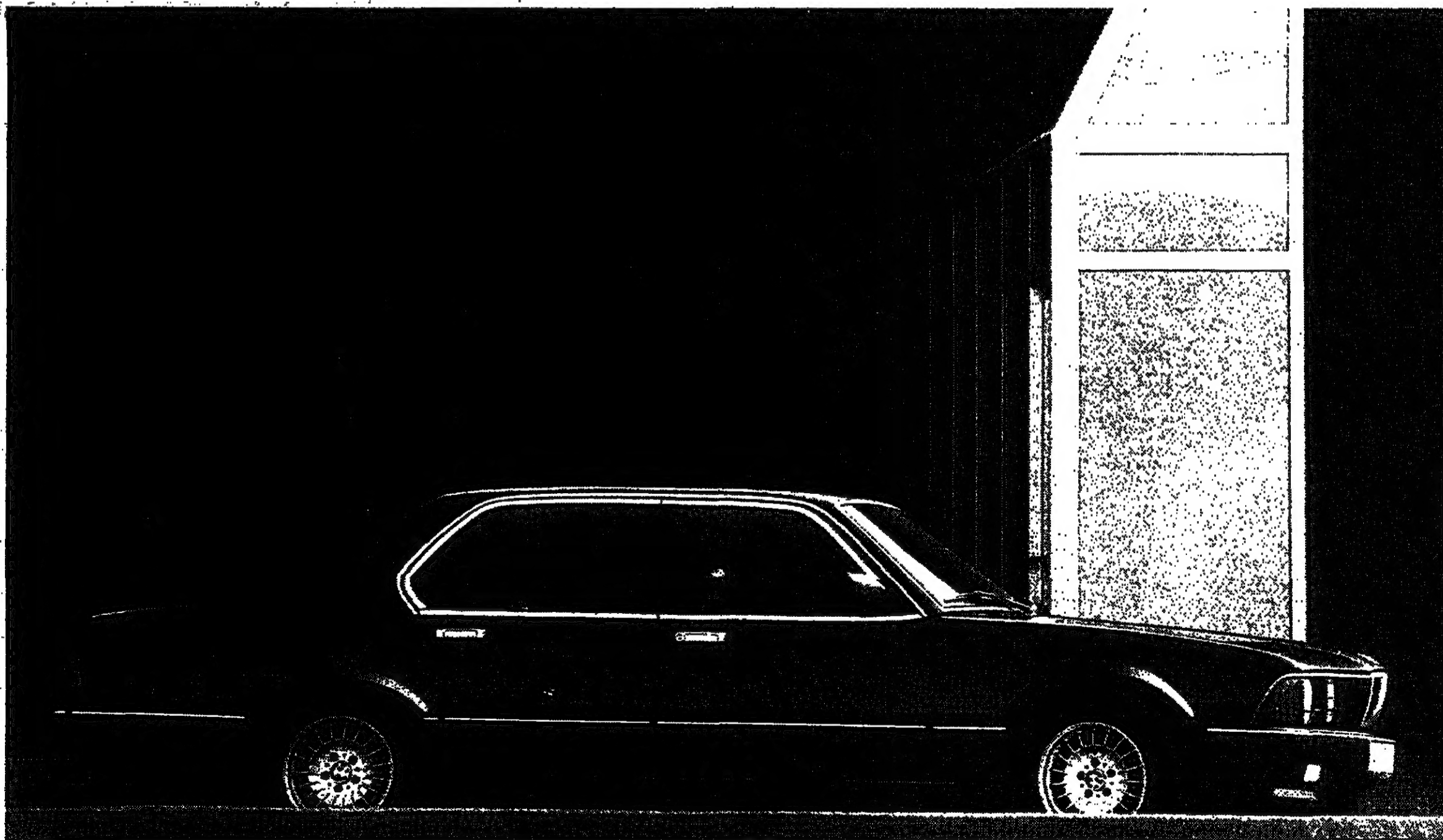
he had refused to take that course "because we want the law to be respected."

"They wanted the president to lose control of himself, but they did not succeed," he said.

Mr. Duarte also denied that he decided to negotiate in the face of opposition from the Salvadoran armed forces that reportedly caused tension and created speculation about a coup against his presidency. The military's top commanders, he said, had supported him fully.

At the White House, he told reporters that his actions had caused no strains in his relations with Mr. Reagan, despite reports to that effect.

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung)

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(Schweizer Automobil Revue)

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# Herald Tribune

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## Alfonso vs. Regression

Argentina's democratic government is once again under attack from violent and unrecalled supporters of the military junta that collapsed two years ago. The current epidemic of bombings is apparently not designed solely to disrupt the congressional elections next Sunday. The bombers are trying to prove that democracy will not work and that, to restore order and security, Argentina will have to return to the previous style of authority.

Until last spring, friends of the junta could hope that inflation would do their work for them. President Raúl Alfonsín was following a cautious and hesitant economic policy that was proving increasingly ineffectual. By late spring the economy was sliding toward hyperinflation, an experience that democracies rarely survive. But in June the Alfonsín administration imposed a totally different and more drastic plan that has so far proved extraordinarily effective. The inflation rate fell from 31 percent a month in June to 6 percent in July and 2 percent in September, as industrial production began to rise again.

Meanwhile, the government had brought to trial nine generals and admirals of the former junta, and throughout the summer there was an outpouring of testimony describing the violations of human rights under their rule. It is a remarkable case, for three of the defendants

are previous presidents of the country. There was much doubt earlier that the government would be able to prosecute these men. But the trial is now concluded and a verdict is expected shortly. The bombings this month are a response to the successes of a popular government, not to its failures. Because the junta's friends find themselves more isolated than ever, they have resorted to the tactics of terror.

The government arrested a dozen prominent suspects last week, but a disagreement arose among the courts over its authority to hold them. As judges began to free some, Mr. Alfonsín imposed the state of siege — suspending certain civil liberties — for 60 days.

He is presiding over a country badly shaken by the savagely divisive and destructive politics of the past generation, and in many Argentines' minds the basic question is whether it can be ruled by any instrument other than the gun. Mr. Alfonsín stands for a better alternative, but he has felt himself compelled to take a step backward. His defenders can point out that none of the government's extraordinary powers are being used to interfere with the election campaigning. It is always dismaying to see an expedient like a state of siege invoked, but Mr. Alfonsín has earned a presumption that he is proceeding in good faith.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Milked by Supercows?

According to researchers at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, the supercow is on the way. Within a few years it will be possible for farmers to feed herds a cheap, apparently harmless natural hormone that increases milk production by as much as 40 percent. To a world enraptured by progress and bedeviled by hunger, that surely sounds like good news.

If the supercow were a new computer or chain saw, she would be cheered by all. Competition would force producers to pass on savings to consumers, lowering prices and raising living standards. But because of the powerful dairy lobby, the prices for fluid milk and milk solids are set by Congress, not by the free market. Abundance is an embarrassment to be hidden, or sometimes, in the case of cows, slaughtered. If history is any guide, the windfall from bovine growth hormone will go to wealthy, efficient dairy farmers — and the contractors who build warehouses to store government surplus butter and cheese.

Generally, costs and demand determine price. Innovations that lower costs make production more profitable at existing prices, thereby stimulating output. Eventually, prices fall and less efficient producers are forced out.

Automated milking, selective breeding and scientific feeding methods have increased yields dramatically. In 1960 it took an hour of labor to produce 120 pounds (54.4 kilograms) of milk; in 1980 an hour yielded 480 pounds. In 1950 the average cow produced 5,300 pounds of milk; today it is close to 13,000.

Much of the gain, however, has been denied to consumers because of government intervention.

Regulations effectively prevent the transport of low-cost fresh milk from California and the Midwest to the high-cost South. The Feds set a minimum nationwide price for butter, dry milk and processed cheese. The government is obliged to buy any surplus; the current surplus is about 10 percent of output.

The program serves the interests of most dairy farmers. Small, inefficient producers eke out a modest living. Large, efficient dairy farmers clean up. But the farmers' gain is far exceeded by the loss to consumers and taxpayers. How is supercow likely to fit in?

At first, surpluses will increase sharply as farmers find it more profitable to produce milk at the government's minimum price. The dairy lobby has known for some years that the mountains of surplus butter and cheese offend the public more than higher prices at the dairy case. So it has convinced Congress to offer cash incentives to farmers who slaughter their herds. As supercows come on line, there will be pressure for an ever larger "diversion" program financed by the Treasury and consumers.

The future, then, is all too likely to resemble the past. A decade from now, inefficient dairy farmers will still rise at dawn, muttering about how hard they work to earn so little. Spokesmen for their rich, efficient neighbors will still be issuing press releases about what a bargain milk is — and still be mailing campaign checks to their congressmen to make sure it stays that way. Unless citizens rise up against this special interest, the course of progress is easy to project: supercow, supersurplus, superhandout.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### More Missiles Instead of Fewer

[In a BBC interview aired on Wednesday, President Reagan was asked about "star wars." If we come up with this "defensive weapon," said the president, then "we go to the world, to our allies, to the Soviet Union" and we say "let's have the world have this for their own protection so that we can all eliminate our nuclear arsenals." But there is, solemnly, no senior figure in his administration who could recite this with a straight face. It is rubbish: actual, scientific rubbish — for as far as the laboratory tollers can see.

If and when a variant of the SDI eventually comes into being, long after this president and all his shaming pledges have catered away into the West, it may provide areas of constrained defense around America's own missile sites and, perhaps, around some key cities. There will be no defense for Europe, say, against cruise missiles. Nor will there be any guaranteed defense for ordinary Americans scattered across that continent. And in the meantime the inevitable response for a Soviet Union worried by the SDI is to argue that (i) can only be breached by sheer weight of warheads, and that therefore more missiles must be built here and now and into the immediate future.

—The Guardian (London).

### Preventive Strategic Medicine

Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his last year as president, predicted that sooner or later people [were] going to demand peace. Two decades later his words helped inspire the founders of

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. Now the IPPNW has won the Nobel Peace Prize. Its membership has grown from six to 145,000 in 40 countries. The growth is phenomenal. Recognition by the Nobel committee is deserved. If only the politicians in Moscow and Washington were also to recognize that it is possible to transcend political and cultural differences and inject preventive medicine into the nuclear threat.

—The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant.

### Tobacco in the Third World

The problem in Malaysia, as in many developing nations, is tobacco's importance to the livelihoods of many poor people. The issue is politically sensitive, so the government must tackle it on a long-term basis. But moving too slowly would allow time for vested interests to become even more entrenched. These include powerful multinationals turning to Third World markets in the face of declining consumption in the developed world.

More people in developed countries are choosing not to smoke. Recent U.S. studies show that the smoking rate is much lower among people with higher social status — people who tend to be better educated and more likely to be concerned with health. The less advantaged may not have the same information or ability to choose. If fewer Malaysians are to be included in this group, efforts to promote economic development and alleviate poverty must be part of the campaign against the habit of smoking.

—The Business Times (Kuala Lumpur).

## FROM OUR NOV. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Founder of Red Cross Dies

HEIDEN, Switzerland — The death is announced of Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, in the Heiden Sanatorium [on Oct. 30]. M. Dunant was born in Geneva in 1828. During the Crimean war he was impressed by the work done by Florence Nightingale, but it was not until 1859, during the Italian campaign, that his ideas took shape. He was able to institute an international ambulance service. October 1863 saw the international conference [in Geneva] which provoked the Diplomatic Congress of 1864 and conclusion of the Geneva convention. The Red Cross societies were born: events have shown what splendid work they were destined to do. In 1901 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

### 1935: Trans-Atlantic Flights Planned

LONDON — The first step toward a regular trans-Atlantic air service will be taken by Imperial Airways next year when it is proposed to carry out experimental flights across the Atlantic. Sir Eric Goode, chairman of the company, told the annual meeting of shareholders [on Oct. 31]. "We have placed an order for what is known as a Mayo-Composite aircraft," Sir Eric said, "which has been specially designed to meet the conditions of Atlantic air-mail service. At the same time the company has under construction a flying boat of normal character, but of sufficient range to fly the Atlantic. If the builders keep to program, this boat should be delivered in time for us to carry out experimental flights next year."

## GENEVA FASHIONS



## GOSH, THIS ODD THING?



## THANKS, RONNO. GOSH, I REALLY LIKE THAT TIE—SO POUNSHED!



## Shultz Will Take Summit Cues Back From Moscow

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will celebrate the first anniversary of his re-election on Nov. 6. A couple of days earlier, Secretary of State George Shultz will be in Moscow to set the agenda for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20 — a conference that could have an important bearing on the historical record of the Reagan presidency.

Nobody expects the leaders of the two major nuclear powers to reconcile the political and philosophic differences of 70 years in eight hours of talk, half of it devoted to translation. Mr. Shultz's assignment, as usual, is to keep things from getting worse than they already are.

The question at Geneva is whether Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev will talk sense privately about their problems, or deliver more propaganda nonsense about their differences. Mr. Shultz is going to Moscow to try to define a practical agenda for future negotiations not only on arms control but on the easing of East-West tensions in general.

This is the sort of thing Mr. Shultz has done most of his professional life. As secretary of labor he tried to balance the conflicting demands of man-

agement and the unions. As secretary of the Treasury he watched the United States move from isolation and protectionism into the tangles of the first worldwide competing economy.

He has worked in the academic world and has a sense of history, and he has been in Washington long enough to know something about the stupidity of political and personal ambition. Accordingly, unlike many of his colleagues, he has few illusions about Moscow or Washington, or about the allies or about himself.

The chances are that he may make some progress in his talks with Mr. Gorbachev. Henry Kissinger may very well be right in saying that it is wrong to base hopes for peace or reconciliation with the Russians on the personality of new Soviet leaders, but occasionally even Henry has been wrong. Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan have the impression that Mr. Gorbachev has so many problems at home that he is demanding new policies there and considering compromises abroad.

All this may be wrong — there is much evidence that it is — but Mr.

Shultz has a chance to analyze this for himself when he meets Mr. Gorbachev. He can then tell Mr. Reagan whether to go to Geneva expecting the worst or hoping for the possibility of compromise, as the allies suggest.

Such an approach to the summit meeting will not be popular with other members of the Reagan cabinet, particularly with Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger, who thinks that past agreements with the Russians have been violated and doubts that any new agreements with them in the future would be useful.

In recent weeks Mr. Reagan has seemed to side with Mr. Weinberger's pessimistic analysis. He went to the United Nations condemning Soviet expansionist policies in Europe, Africa and Latin America and suggesting that he could deal with Mr. Gorbachev only if Moscow agreed to abandon its political and military interventions in regional disputes.

On this he had a valid point, for it is true that there can be no reconciliation between Washington and Moscow on the peace of the world as long as either side violates its treaty commitments under the United Nations

Charter. But Mr. Reagan seemed to be making the settlement of these regional disputes a condition for reaching an accommodation on the control of nuclear weapons. And on this point not only the allies but many of his own advisers disagree.

They include Mr. Shultz, whose practical view, as usual, is that it is a bum idea to reject some progress unless you can get everything you want.

The president may be coming around to accepting this approach to the summit. He has agreed to respond to Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a 50-percent cut in some nuclear missiles and to his more hopeful proposal for a comprehensive test ban on all nuclear weapons systems.

And President Reagan is sending to Moscow not Mr. Weinberger but Mr. Shultz, to talk things over with General Secretary Gorbachev and see if at least they can arrange an agenda in Geneva that will minimize the propaganda and keep the negotiations going — not only on the control of nuclear weapons but also on UN treaty commitments to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of other nations.

The New York Times.

## Middle East: New Patterns in an Old Stalemate

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Is the Middle East, with its routine violence and its perpetual rounds of aborted peace initiatives, doomed to stalemate? For the first time in years, promising diplomatic, political and psychological patterns are emerging.

The Israeli bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunis, renewed Palestinian terrorism culminating in the hijacking of the Achille Lauro, the American capture of an Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers and the recent Soviet overture toward Israel all suggest that the political configuration of the Middle East is changing.

The Palestinians are suffering the most from these shifts. The contrast between their hopes in 1974, when Yasser Arafat was addressing the United Nations, and their exclusion from that very same forum 11 years later is the best proof of the erosion of their movement's image.

Mr. Arafat is a prisoner of the PLO's contradictions, incapable of choosing between political moderation and physical violence. He is increasingly isolated and will survive only as long as the competing appetites of those who want to control the PLO cancel each other out.

There are signs today of strains between PLO and Jordan, and even between the PLO and Egypt; moderates in the Arab world find Mr. Arafat a growing embarrassment, with his ambiguities and his inability to pursue or impose a consistent line. More Arab countries today are seriously considering a PLO without Mr. Arafat — at a time when Israel is more than ever looking to Palestinian alternatives to the PLO.

Tolerance for the PLO has apparently been reduced by a Rambo syndrome: The West is in a mood of backlash against Third World violence. There is growing impatience with Middle Eastern terrorism in particular. So a decade of leniency toward the PLO could be ending.

Public opinion in Europe has been heavily favorable to the American seizure of the Egyptian plane. More significant, European denunciations of the Israeli raid over Tunis were comparatively mild. Three years ago, amid revulsion after the Sabra and Chatila massacres in Lebanon, there would have been an uproar.

As they savor the PLO's fall from grace, Israelis can also celebrate the gradual ending of their diplomatic isolation. From Africa and Eastern Europe — and even from Western Europe, with the planned establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Spain — the news for Israel has been good. Especially symbolic is the resumption of cultural ties between Israel and Poland — an interesting sign of new inventiveness in Soviet diplomacy under Mikhail Gorbachev.

By allowing Poland to resume some kind of relationship with Israel, the Soviets killed two birds with one stone: They promoted increased recognition for Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime, and they sent positive signals to the Israelis.

However, Israel's short-term gains could be offset in the long term. Israeli authorities served

immediate domestic purposes with the raid over Tunis, but in the process they played dangerously with Egypt, their chief ally in the region. Israel may have endangered seven years of peace with Egypt by unnecessarily exposing the Hosni Mubarak regime to its own inner weaknesses.

While the state of Israel recovers lost diplomatic recognition, its citizens are being exposed abroad to all Jews. Anti-Jewish terrorism, expresses the desperation of the Palestinians and growing radicalization in the Arab world under the influence of revolutionary Islam.

And that tendency is met in Israel by increasing receptivity to the racist theories of Meir Kahane, which signal a crisis of moral values.

Developments in the relationship between the Palestinians and Israel are not necessarily a zero-sum game. The Palestinians' loss will not necessarily turn out to be Israel's gain.

As the South African drama unfolds, Israelis can see a vivid example of what could happen to them if they were to freeze the situation in the occupied territories as it is today.

If it is to capitalize on diplomatic gains, present Israel must choose between two alternatives: (a) successfully at long last an alternative of peace to Kahanism, the government of Shimon Peres will need determination and courage.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

## More Than Food Crosses the Ethiopian Aid Bridge

By Jack Shepherd

HANOVER, New Hampshire — A year ago this week the United States began large-scale emergency feeding of Ethiopia. The food aid has created a fragile bridge between the two antagonists — a Soviet client state controlled by a Marxist, and the world's richest capitalist nation, led by an outspoken anti-Communist.

Ethiopia continues to need emergency aid, and the United States remains the primary donor. The mutual linkage, which has made possible some repairs in relations, is all the more remarkable because neither side wanted to join the other in combating the famine. That linkage reflects President Reagan's new, more pragmatic policy toward Ethiopia.

The government of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam has never publicly welcomed the aid from Western countries. It did not cooperate for much of this past year. Colonel Mengistu delayed unloading relief food at his principal port and prevented it from reaching starving peasants in the guerrilla-held provinces of Wollo, Tigre and Eritrea. He deprived countrymen of food by forcing them from relief camps and brutally resettling them in the south.

The Reagan administration had twice deliberately delayed — for up to 10 months — requests for emergency food from private American relief agencies inside Ethiopia. Vowing never to feed a Marxist nation, the administration tried to cut the 1984 budget for emergency food aid to Ethiopia from \$170 million to zero, despite warnings that some 2.5 million Ethiopians were starving.

However, prodded partly by election politics and partly by photographs of skeletal, starving children, the administration started feeding Ethiopia. In two months, food deliveries jumped from 45,000 to 332,000 metric tons. Today, American assistance includes trucks, planes, medical supplies, tents and other disaster aid, and 550,000 metric tons of food.

Ethiopia recently asked for 1.6 mil-

lion metric tons of food in 1986. It is likely to get it. While rainfall is easing the food crisis across much of sub-Saharan Africa, five countries will need emergency food throughout the coming year. Ethiopia heads the list, the others being Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Sudan.

Small changes between Ethiopia and America bear watching for what they may portend. For example, relief workers, medical specialists and other aid technicians report an openness and friendliness among Ethiopian counterparts. Ethiopians are finding employment in relief operations.

After a year of quiet negotiations, first begun by Representative Jim Wright of Texas and then pressed by Vice President George Bush, Colonel

Mengistu began in September allowing relief agencies to get food to people in Tigre, Wollo and Eritrea. That food is going to some two million people trapped by guerrilla fighting who have not received any food before. It may also help stem the flow of refugees into relief camps in Sudan.

The Reagan administration is using the aid as an instrument to press home several foreign policy arguments. It is urging Colonel Mengistu to increase Ethiopia's efforts to control famine, to reduce the pace of forced resettlement and to evacuate the relief camps more humanely by enabling the hungry to return to their villages and to farming.

Washington is also using the aid to make clear to the Ethiopians that

America is their true benefactor. Mr. Bush reminded Addis Ababa that while the United States is donating almost 600,000 metric tons of food to the Soviet Union — which has sold Ethiopia \$2.5 billion in military aid — has sent merely 10,000 metric tons.

It will take more than food aid to repair the relationship, of course. Mr. Reagan and Colonel Mengistu remain at odds. Soviet influence has not diminished. But the aid bridge, so carefully put into place, enables both nations to span their ideological chasm and to settle into a relationship that, while nonetheless, might improve further, to mutual benefit.

The writer, author of "The Politics of Starvation" and managing editor of the South-North News Service, contributed this column to the New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### About the OPEC Fund

Jonathan Power's opinion column "OPEC Must Salvage Its Own Success" (Oct. 8) contains inaccuracies and misleading statements. It reflects a misconception that OPEC concerns itself with aid. OPEC is concerned with the coordination and unification of oil policies under an authority comprising the oil ministers of 13 oil-exporting countries. The OPEC Fund for International Development is a separate organization, with a ministerial council comprising the OPEC members' finance ministers. It was set up to provide development aid to other Third World countries.

Aid from OPEC members is extended through many other channels, including national institutions, multilateral agencies which they largely or totally finance, and United Nations agencies. It was never intended to be a form of compensation to developing countries for the prices they had to pay for their oil imports.

There would be no case for singling

out oil for special treatment, rather than any other category of imports. Oil revenues have simply been the enabling factor behind aid from OPEC members. So it was inevitable that the drastic fall in oil incomes in recent years would have an effect on aid programs of OPEC members.

The allegation that OPEC members' aid to Africa and Asia has "dwindled" from Western aid cannot be supported by the facts. It is still vastly more generous. According to OECD statistics, net disbursements of official development aid from OPEC members in 1983 and 1984 averaged 0.95 percent of GNP, compared with 0.36 percent from OECD countries. The total GNP of the OPEC group in 1984 represented only 27.3 percent of the GNP of the EC countries and 16.8 percent of the GNP of the United States.

These figures do not take account of two important factors. Aid from OPEC members originates in developing countries and does not stem from a renewable annual income, as

in the case of industrialized donors, but from depletion of a resource that represents capital. Secondly, it is totally untied to the geopolitical or commercial interests of the donors and gives priority to the development needs of the poorest countries as identified by beneficiary governments. Furthermore, a significant part of this aid finances goods and services obtained from industrialized countries. These are all unique features of aid from OPEC members.

The OPEC countries cannot be blamed for the lack of progress in "creating alternative development and financial institutions geared to Third World needs." They have already agreed to finance 40 percent of the replenishment needs of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The United States has refused to join other OECD nations in meeting the remaining 60 percent.

In view of the limits to OPEC members' resources, it is surprising that the OPEC Fund concentrates on allocating aid where it appears most

## Defensive Chutzpah In Moscow

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, which wants to block American space-based missile defense, has been caught red-handed with an illegal ground-based missile defense — but refuses to give it up.

On July 27, 1983, syndicated columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak reported that U.S. intelligence had sent a secret warning to the White House: An immense radar system was being built in Siberia in violation of the ABM treaty. That column was the scoop of the year.

A week later, Senator James McClure wrote President Reagan asking for a closed-session briefing on what he termed "the most flagrant Soviet SALT violation yet." The next week, The New York Times confirmed the concern of intelligence officials at the satellite photos of the new radar installation the size of two football fields near Krasnoyarsk.

These months before this disclosure, Mr. Reagan had surprised the world with his idea for changing the basis of nuclear deterrence. No longer would the United States rely on "mutual assured destruction," ensuring vulnerability in a balance of terror, but it would seek to build a defense against incoming missiles.

Build defenses? That notion horrified the MAD crowd, which believes that nakedness is strength. "Concerned scientists" rushed into print with predictions that a shield could never be devised. Russians joined in the furious derogation of "star wars" defenses, which would keep the Soviet advantage in offense.

But there was a glaring weakness in the Soviet-MAD argument. The news that the Russians were building a missile-targeting radar in their heartland meant that the Soviet Union, in violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, was building its own defense. If the Russians were cheating by building a secret defense, then the argument against an open U.S. defense collapsed.

That is why American doves refused to believe the story of the Krasnoyarsk radar. It had to be a concoction of right-wing extremists bent on ruining traditional arms control doctrine. Doves preferred the Russian explanation: just listening to messages from space. That is also why some of his hard-liners have been hitting the Krasnoyarsk violation hard.

The Nixon-Brezhnev deal allowed "early warning" radar on the periphery of mutual defenses, but only one local defense against missiles. The Soviets chose to build a local defense around Moscow; America chose to build none. The Soviet permit system includes a battle-management radar to plot the trajectories of hundreds of incoming missiles simultaneously, thus enabling ground-based missiles to shoot them down.

Now here is the rub: The building in Krasnoyarsk is the same, in size and signals, as the radar installation near Moscow that the Russians freely assert is designed to target incoming ICBMs. (Russian technocrats stick to one set of plans.) The only real difference is that the radar at Krasnoyarsk is a treaty violation. It means that the Russians are putting a rudimentary national missile defense in place.

In other words, they may have already begun to deploy a ground-based defense against missiles in their re-entry stage — while complaining about prospective U.S. testing of a space-based defense against missiles in their launch stage.

At this point, when a summit approaching and the blatant Krasnoyarsk violation making their anti-defense argument untenable, the Russians could (a) admit the violation and shut it down, (b) admit nothing but dismantle their illegal radar, (c) wreck their attack on the U.S. space defense plan by doing nothing.

Mikhail Gorbachev chose a bolder fourth course: He offers to "stop building" his defenses at Krasnoyarsk (outside, that is; inside, the electronic work goes on) in return for abandonment of U.S. plans to upgrade a couple of early warning radars that the treaty permits.

Talk about chutzpah. We'll hold our violation at its present level, he says, but you have to pay for it.

True to form, American MADmen embrace this cynical play as evidence of his conciliation, and promptly cast suspicion on modernizing America's peripheral early warning system. Don't be fooled. The Krasnoyarsk radar defense is evidence of the Soviet drive to put a national ABM system in place. It proves that Mr. Gorbachev does not care whether his treaty-breaking stand is exposed. Mr. Reagan is duty bound to insist on complete dismantling at Krasnoyarsk before talks on limiting deployment of other defenses can start.

The New York Times.

## Another Side of the Story

As an American with more than 2



## Lebanon To Work to Free Other Hostages

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rashid Karami pledged Thursday that his government would work to free U.S., British and French hostages in Lebanon after three Russians were freed unharmed after 30 days in captivity.

The Soviet chargé d'affaires, Yuri Suslikov, said outside his embassy that none of the men "had any scars or bruises to indicate they had been physically mistreated during captivity."

He said the three, who were released Wednesday night, were "tired and under the supervision of a physician."

He said they had not yet been debriefed about their captors because of their physical condition.

Mr. Suslikov, the senior Soviet diplomat in Beirut, said he visited President Amin Gemayel at his suburban Baabda palace, east of Beirut, on Thursday "to extend our thanks and appreciation for all the assistance we received to secure the release of our personnel."

He also visited Defense Minister Abdel Usayyan to express Soviet appreciation for his help.

Asked why he thought the Russians were released while 11 Westerners were still being held, Mr. Suslikov said: "Maybe it's because we have many friends in Lebanon and Syria."

Mr. Karami said: "We are happy that they have been released. We hope that all other hostages will be freed in the near future."

Six Americans, four Frenchmen and one Briton are still being held hostage in Lebanon.

Asked whether his government was trying to secure their release, Mr. Karami said, "There is no doubt that the government is carrying out its duties with various parties involved in the case of releasing all the hostages."

A police spokesman said the three Russians were driven to a crossroads about 100 yards (90 meters) from the embassy's main gate and freed.

He said the Russians, in truck suits, walked barefoot into the embassy.

The embassy's physician has ordered that they have no visits.

The three are Oleg Spirin, a press attaché; Valery Minkov, a com-



Two unidentified Russian diplomats, right, as they entered the Soviet Embassy in Beirut on Thursday with a guard, a militiaman belonging to the Progressive Socialist Party.

mercial attaché; and Nikolai Svirsky, the embassy doctor.

They were kidnapped Sept. 30 in West Beirut with a fourth Russian, Arkadi Karkov, 32, a consular secretary, by the hitherto unknown Islamic Liberation Organization, believed to be made up of Sunni Moslem fundamentalists.

Mr. Karkov's body was found Oct. 2 on a garbage dump in south Beirut. He had been shot.

The pro-Syrian Beirut daily al-Akhbar said Thursday that Mr. Karkov was killed because he tried to escape. It gave no further details.

Doctors who examined Mr. Karkov's body said he was killed by a single shot in the head but had other gunshot wounds.

Meanwhile, Israeli warplanes staged a 40-minute mock air raid Thursday in central and eastern Lebanon, and government troops clashed in artillery duels with Syrian-backed Druze militiamen near Beirut, police reported.

They said an army sergeant and a civilian were killed and nine others were wounded in the battles around the strategic hilltop town of Souk el-Gharb, seven miles (11 kilometers) east of Beirut. Four of the wounded were soldiers, the rest were civilians.

## Rajiv Gandhi Leads India In Homage To Mother

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi led hundreds of thousands of Indians on Thursday in paying homage to his mother on the first anniversary of her assassination, while Sikh militants in Punjab landed her killers.

The nation observed "National Integration Day" in memory of Indira Gandhi, who was gunned down by two Sikh bodyguards at her home last Oct. 31. The assassination plunged India into its worst sectarian violence since independence in 1947.

At least 15,000 policemen and paramilitary forces were deployed at a rally attended by Mr. Gandhi in New Delhi to prevent possible attacks by Sikh extremists. All spectators passed through metal detectors, army helicopters hovered nearby and sharpshooters perched atop nearby buildings.

One of Mrs. Gandhi's alleged assassins, Beant Singh, was shot to death by the police after she was killed. The other, Sarwan Singh, is on trial for murder.

Sikhs say Mrs. Gandhi was killed to avenge an Indian Army assault on Sikh extremists in the Golden Temple in Amritsar in 1984.

More than 35,000 Sikhs streamed into the temple complex Thursday and praised Beant Singh as "a martyr and heroic warrior of the Sikh nation."

The fighting tapered off after three and a half hours when a cease-fire was called, but new fighting broke out several hours later, police said.

## Elected Members Join Hong Kong Council

By Dinah Lee

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's legislature has begun a new session with the first elected members in more than 140 years of British colonial rule.

Twenty-four of 56 members of the Legislative Council, which convened Wednesday, were elected Sept. 26 as part of Britain's plan to introduce democracy before the territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

The British are anxious to see Hong Kong's political community develop into a self-governing local government capable of holding its own under Beijing's authority.

At stake are the preservation of existing freedoms for more than 5.5 million people and the continuing vitality of the world's third-largest financial center, with foreign investment of more than \$1.5 billion.

But British officials are faced with an unfamiliar complication:

Instead of passing the administration of Hong Kong to an independent government, they are passing it to a Communist power that frequently has indicated it does not favor a one-man, one-vote system for Hong Kong after 1997.

The last month also has seen the emergence of friction between incoming politicians and entrenched, if less official, powers.

Less than a month after the elections, a gang attack on an elected district official provoked fierce public debate over the dangers of political participation.

From the description of the attack, the police suspect that the culprits were members of one of Hong Kong's triads, a network of secret criminal societies that emerged in China during the late 19th century and has continued to dominate organized crime in overseas Chinese communities.

Ng Ming-yum, a 29-year-old

schoolteacher, was attacked Oct. 10 by three men armed with metal water pipes and a knife as he and a colleague left their district office, according to the police. Mr. Ng was hospitalized with serious facial and internal injuries.

This attack, and warnings from resident Chinese Communist officials that further political developments must match Beijing's blueprint for Hong Kong, have cast a shadow over the evolution of a political system here.

Some political optimists saw the 64 candidates running for 24 seats in the newly expanded Legislative Council as a measure of how fast political attitudes can be awakened. For many years, the assumption that Hong Kong people were apolitical, seeking only to profit from the territory's impressive economic growth, had stood unchallenged.

Most of the successful candi-

dates were political moderates, middle-class professionals or merchants with solid backgrounds in education, social or industrial work. The council traditionally has been viewed as a rubber stamp, composed of civil servants and government appointees with close ties to the British establishment.

Under the new electoral system, however, only 0.5 percent of the territory's population was eligible to vote for the council's elected seats. Under an electoral college system, they voted for candidates from their geographical or professional constituencies.

Beijing has guaranteed Britain that it will leave Hong Kong's capitalist system alone for 50 years after 1997. But many community activists and officials say they fear that the absence of a democratic system would allow Communist interests to fill any power vacuum created by Britain's departure.

## Anti-Suharto Speech Cheered at Jakarta Trial

Reuters

JAKARTA — Hundreds cheered and applauded at a court Thursday when a leading Indonesian dissident accused President Suharto of breaking a pledge to govern the nation constitutionally.

Ali Sadikin, a retired general and former governor of Jakarta, who was testifying at the subversion trial of another retired general and close friend, Hartono Dharsono, said Mr. Suharto had failed to keep his promise after 18 years in power.

"That was some promise," he said, adding that "government pol-

icies and their implementation now are not in line with the pledge" Mr. Suharto made in 1967.

Mr. Dharsono has been charged with writing a document with other dissidents, including Mr. Sadikin, that the prosecution charges was aimed at toppling the government.

Diplomatic observers said the trial offered a rare platform for criticism of the military-backed Suharto government.

Mr. Sadikin, 58, who has regularly attended the trial, is always saluted by security officials when he enters the court, although he be-

longs to the Group of 50 dissident organization founded by retired military officers, former civil servants and Islamic leaders.

About 300 people crowded the court Thursday and several hundred outside listened to the proceedings on loudspeakers. They cheered and applauded Mr. Sadikin's testimony in full view of armed police and units of military police.

The document in question gave a dissident account of an incident Sept. 12 in a poor section of north Jakarta, where troops clashed with

protesters stirred by fiery Islamic sermons critical of Mr. Suharto.

Mr. Sadikin, who called the document mild, told the court that reports he received said the number of casualties was higher than the official figure. He said he had a list of 50 people believed to have been missing since the demonstration.

He said accounts by witnesses had shown that troops wildly opened fire into the crowd, that army trucks had run over the dead and injured, and that corpses were taken away in army trucks. The document had sought an independent investigation of the protest.

## Mrs. Klinghoffer Pleads For Fight on Terrorism

By Robin Torner

WASHINGTON — Marilyn Klinghoffer, whose husband was killed in the hijacking of the Achille Lauro, delivered an impassioned plea here for a worldwide commitment to combat terrorism, which she called "the gravest danger confronting the civilized world."

"I believe that my husband's death has made a difference in the way that people now perceive their vulnerability," Mrs. Klinghoffer told the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations. "I believe that what happened to the passengers on the Achille Lauro, and to my family, can happen to anyone, at any time, at any place."

Mrs. Klinghoffer, 58, urged approval of a resolution introduced by Representative Theodore S. Weiss, a Democrat who represents the 17th Congressional District of New York, in which she lives. That resolution condemns the hijacking of the Italian liner Oct. 7 "and the cowardly and brutal" killing of Leon Klinghoffer, 69, who used a wheelchair.

It also urges President Ronald Reagan to call an international meeting "to determine the steps which must be taken to rid the



Marilyn Klinghoffer

world once and for all of hijacking and the taking of hostages."

Mrs. Klinghoffer's brief statement did not deal with the details of her ordeal, but rather focused broadly on the issue of terrorism. In her closing comments, she said, "As its latest victim, I bring to you also the lament of the martyrs and the survivors that have gone before," listing modern terrorist attacks.

The House subcommittee heard Mrs. Klinghoffer's testimony as part of a continuing review of terrorism and anti-terrorism activities. The panel also heard Wednesday from Robert B. Oakley, director of the State Department's office for counterterrorism and emergency planning.

Mr. Oakley said the hijacking had "strengthened our resolve and determination to continue the fight against the scourge of international terrorism."

In other action Wednesday, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, said he would introduce legislation to permit the death penalty for terrorists who kill Americans overseas.

## High Court Rules In Kahane's Favor

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel's Supreme Court ruled Thursday that Rabbi Meir Kahane may legally sponsor anti-Arab legislation in parliament even if it damaged the country's democratic character.

The three judges said that under Israeli law, leaders of the Knesset, the parliament, must allow Rabbi Kahane to introduce such bills even if they propound abhorrent views and raise memories of Nazi anti-Semitism.

Rabbi Kahane, who campaigns for the expulsion of Arabs from Israel, sued parliamentary leaders for barring him from introducing legislation they viewed as racist. His bills would strip non-Jews of Israeli citizenship and prevent marriages between Jews and gentiles.

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# Moscow Is Reported to Offer Summit Draft of Arms Pact

By Gary Lee  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has submitted a draft agreement on arms control issues for U.S. endorsement during the November summit meeting in Geneva, according to diplomatic sources in Moscow.

The draft outlines the "agreement in principle" on space and nuclear arms issues that the Kremlin says it is seeking at the summit meeting. It is seen as part of Moscow's intensified bid to reach an accord with Washington at the current Geneva arms talks.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, after calling publicly at the United Nations last week for the two sides to adopt an agreement in principle, submitted the text to U.S. officials last Friday, the sources said.

The draft is to serve for discussion and possible agreement by

President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20.

In Washington, a White House spokesman, Edward P. Djerejian, would not comment on the report. But sources said the text of a Soviet statement had been brought to the United States by the Soviet foreign minister.

Last Tuesday, a White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said, "We don't have any agreement with the Soviets to develop a communiqué, or a statement of principles. We do not oppose one, but we're not seeking one."

Soviet officials' efforts to create an impression of momentum in Geneva are expected to reach a climax next week during preparatory discussions in Moscow for the summit meeting.

Senior Kremlin officials are believed likely to seek preliminary approval of the text by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who is conferring with Soviet leaders Monday and Tuesday.

Soviet spokesmen and U.S. Embassy personnel in Moscow have declined to comment on the text. But a Western diplomat said one Kremlin objective is "hard commitments" from the Reagan administration on limiting the Strategic Defense Initiative, a research program into space-based defense.

Other Western analysts familiar with the rough outline of the proposal said it probably would include the 50-percent cut in nuclear weapons arsenals that Soviet negoti-

ators in Geneva already have proposed as a trade-off for U.S. cancellation of SDI.

The draft is also thought to propose a system of verification for a ban on nuclear testing that the Russians previously have proposed.

A comprehensive U.S. response to these Soviet proposals is expected to be made soon.

Days after submitting the text of a draft accord for the summit meeting, Soviet sources publicized through the Western press that Yelena G. Bonner, 60, wife of the Soviet dissident, Andrei D. Sakharov, had been given permission to leave the Soviet Union to receive medical treatment.

The sources also revealed that Russian negotiators in Geneva had offered to scrap work on the Krasnovsk radar installation, in central Siberia, which the United States says violates current accords, in exchange for U.S. cancellation of plans to improve radar stations in Greenland and Britain.

In Moscow, Soviet officials have projected an image of flexibility to Western diplomats with the approach of Mr. Shultz's visit.

"They appear likely to make compromises on some other issues before and during the summit," a senior Western diplomat in Moscow said, "and to publicize them."

Speculation persists in Moscow that the Russians will make a major public relations move to curry favor with the West before the summit meeting.

## Restore Ties, Moscow Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

taken without Moscow's approval and probably its instigation. State Department officials said.

Of the Warsaw Pact nations, only Romania did not end ties with Israel in 1967.

**Hungary, Yugoslavia Ties**

Hungary and Yugoslavia have agreed with Israel to exchange representatives, following the example of Poland, United Press International quoted press and radio reports as saying Thursday.

Israel radio said Hungary would soon exchange representatives with Israel, with the Israeli representative having an office in an embassy in Budapest.

The Ha'aretz newspaper said the Israeli office in Yugoslavia would be opened in Belgrade.

Earlier Thursday, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told Israel television that "another Eastern European country" would exchange envoys with Israel after Poland did.

**Israeli Town Made Duty-Free**

TEL AVIV — Israel's southern resort of Eilat has been made a duty-free zone in an effort to increase the town's flagging economy. Mayor Rafi Hochman said Thursday.

## Arms Study Says U.S., Soviet Prepare Major Deployments

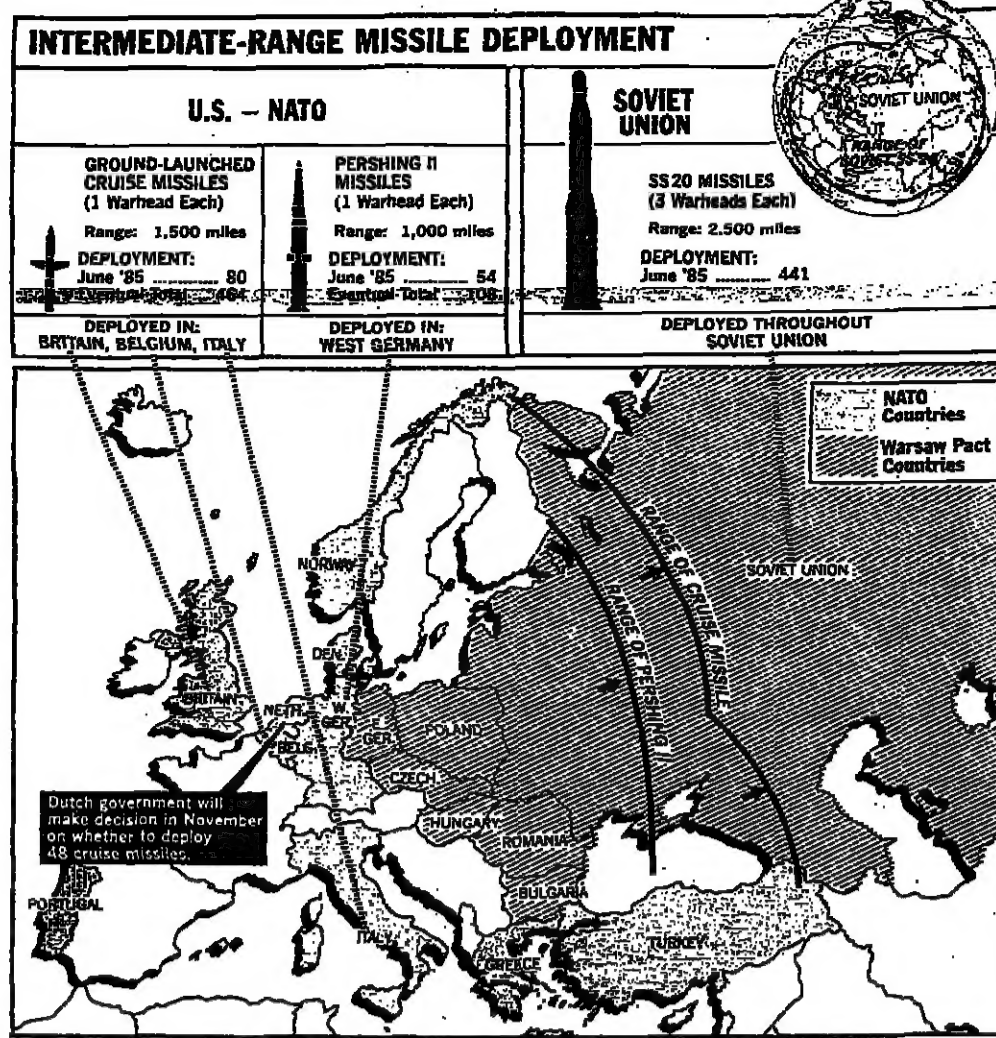
LONDON — The United States and the Soviet Union have laid the groundwork in the past year for the deployment of new and deadlier nuclear systems, the International Institute for Strategic Studies concluded Friday in its annual review.

The London-based institute said that, while there have been no dramatic changes in the past year in the deployed nuclear weapon systems on either side, both superpowers will be deploying new systems over the next few years while improving the weapons first deployed in the 1970s and early 1980s.

While the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said recently that the Soviet Union had deployed mobile SS-25 missiles, the institute added information on a second mobile missile, the SS-24. The SS-24 also is reportedly close to deployment in silos and then possibly in mobile launchers.

The institute said there was a 37-percent increase in the number of Soviet strategic nuclear warheads over the past three years compared to a 10-percent increase in U.S. warheads.

The United States is estimated to have 10,174 strategic nuclear warheads with an estimated yield of 3,625 megatons. The Soviet Union has at least 9,987 warheads yielding about 5,837 megatons.



## New U.S. Arms Proposal Is Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

will be promoted in Mr. Reagan's scheduled address to the nation before he leaves for Geneva, the sources said.

Meanwhile, administration officials said that the Soviet Union, in a recent informal discussion at Geneva, suggested an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles that included as a first step a freeze, beginning Dec. 1, on U.S. and Soviet forces now in the field.

The next stage of the Soviet plan, covering a period of 18 months, would involve a reduction in the number of U.S. single-warhead cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe to between 100 and 120, and the removal of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles based in West Germany.

The Russians then would reduce their triple-warhead SS-20 medium-range missile force in Europe so that they had the same number of warheads on their SS-20s as did the remaining U.S. cruise missiles together with British and French missile forces.

Mr. Gorbachev said early in October that the Soviet Union was

reducing the number of SS-20s in Europe to 243, and proposed to freeze the remaining SS-20s in Asia.

The Soviet leader did not specify from what level the reductions would be figured, but there are believed to be about 300 SS-20s in Europe. The United States plans to deploy 464 ground-launched cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-2 missiles, for a total of 572 missiles.

Most of the Pershing-2s already are deployed. More than 128 ground-launched cruise missiles are in place.

The primary U.S. objection to the Soviet proposal has been that it counted medium-range missiles deployed by the United States in Western Europe, including bombs on fighter-bombers, as "strategic" weapons. The U.S. response will eliminate all medium-range weapons from the count of strategic missiles, officials said.

By the U.S. estimate of strategic weapons, the Russians have 6,400 land-based missile warheads and 2,500 submarine warheads compared with 2,130 land-based and 5,370 sea-based warheads for the U.S. side.

The U.S. response, in its drafted form, would call for each side to cut the combined total of warheads by half.

**Lubbers Rejects Delay**

Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said Thursday he had rejected an invitation by the Soviet authorities to discuss the proposed deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands. The Associated Press reported from The Hague.

The Soviet invitation included as a condition a postponement of a government decision on deployment of cruise missiles. Friday's decision is expected to be in favor of deployment of the 48 North Atlantic Treaty Organization medium-range missiles in 1988.

Mr. Lubbers told Parliament that he had received a cable signed by his Soviet counterpart, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, inviting him for talks "anywhere."

"It would not be right to postpone the decision once more," Mr. Lubbers said, "and so it would not be right to accept the invitation."

**Wallace Has Polyp Removed**

MONTGOMERY, Alabama — Governor George C. Wallace had a polyp removed from his colon Thursday, and his physician said it did not appear to be cancerous. His doctor said it was similar to one he had removed two years ago.

## IMF Delays Manila Loan With U.S. Concurrence

(Continued from Page 1)

The \$113 million was scheduled to be paid Sept. 1, and the delay effectively halves disbursement of \$453 million from a \$658-million loan the IMF made in December. AID officials said.

Mr. Wolfowitz said the Reagan administration had given the IMF its "strong support" in its efforts to break up the monopolies, which are widely viewed as being controlled by close associates of Mr. Marcos.

"We have not yet seen any substantial reform implementation," he added.

An IMF spokesman said the fund was reviewing Manila's performance in adopting promised reforms and had yet "to come to terms on criteria" before releasing any more money.

Mr. Greenleaf disclosed that the United States in September had withheld \$19 million in development assistance for a rural farm credit program until Manila lifted restrictions on import licenses for the private sector.

The committee chairman, Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, warned that "our patience is about run out" with Mr. Marcos.

**'Other Action' Seen**

Senator Dave Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota who is chairman of the intelligence committee, recently told an interviewer for National Public Radio that if the negative trends in the Philippines continued, U.S. intelligence agencies might have to take "other action." The New York Times reported Wednesday from Washington.

Mr. Durenberger declined to specify what action he had in mind, but he pointed out that, in 1979, intelligence agencies were not used to help organize an alternative to the Sandinista rebels taking power in Nicaragua.

"We don't intend to make that mistake in the Philippines, the president doesn't intend to make that mistake," the senator said.

## For Many Among Japanese, Progress Is a Sewer System

(Continued from Page 1)

without, there are some minor rumblings of discontent.

Mrs. Sugimoto, for example, is tired of living without sewers. For 20 years, she has covered her drains with nylon stockings, the better to filter out impurities that back up septic tanks. Every few years, when the septic tank will absorb no more water and begins to smell, her family must pay to have a new one dug.

"I've tried to be patient for 20 years," she said. "But I feel I can't put up with it much longer."

Mrs. Sugimoto, who is 43 years old, and a group of like-minded neighbors have become crusaders for a sewer system in Tamagawa-cho, lobbying their local government to step up construction. But between tight budgets and political disputes about where a treatment plant would be built, she has received little assurance that sewers will come to her town soon.

After the lack of sewers, Mrs. Sugimoto and her friends believe the toughest problem facing the Japanese is the expense of land and the resulting crowded housing. The problem is particularly acute in Tokyo, which has the best jobs and the least space. It is not unusual for a couple with a young baby to live in one room with a small kitchen and bath.

According to Japan's construction ministry, 50.9 percent of Japanese live below an "average standard" of 818 square feet for a family of four and 11.4 percent live in homes that are less than 473 square feet. There are no easy solutions. Job opportunities always will

attract more people to an already-overcrowded Tokyo, and land prices have soared as a result.

To get more space, people must move farther from Tokyo and endure the resulting commutes. Tokyo-area residents spend an average of 91 minutes a day commuting, and polls show that almost a third spend from two to four hours a day going to and from work.

The Sugimoto home is on the large side, with two small bedrooms downstairs and three upstairs, two of which the Sugimotos use as a storage room for Mr. Sugimoto's study, which is littered with golf clubs, baseball bats and papers, and a 9-foot by 12-foot (2.7-meter by 3.6-meter) room that serves as combination family and living room.

In the kitchen, Mrs. Sugimoto has to make do with less than many American housewives. She cooks on a two-burner portable range, and has a small oven. When she washes dishes, without the aid of a dishwasher, she tries to scrimp on soap, lest the residue clog the septic tank.

To wash clothes, Mrs. Sugimoto must first fill up her nonautomatic washing machine with water, drain the water after the wash cycle, add more water for the rinse cycle and drain the water again. Then she places the clothes in a spin dryer to shake off moisture. Like most Japanese families, the Sugimotos do not have a dryer and the clothes are hung outside.

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# Herald Tribune WEEKEND

November 1, 1985

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## The Culturification, For Export Purposes, Of the French Kitchen

PARIS — Jazz, comic strips, rock — Jack Lang, the French minister of culture seems ready to subsidize anything that moves, the French magazine *Le Point* says. Says *The Economist*, "If only the French arts had the vitality of the trendy Mr. Lang."

If France's long-awaited cultural explosion seems confined to the combustible person of Mr. Lang, he has managed to compensate for the lack of major artistic creation by promoting to the position of fine arts crafts that have long been accepted simply as agreeable ingredients of French daily life.

A couple of years ago, he announced that the *cuisine* was really culture. Now he has decreed that the culinary arts can in effect be considered art with a capital A.

The government has just awarded a five-million-franc subsidy to the support and expansion of the culinary arts, much of which will fund a school that will open next



Jean Ferniot.

MARY BLUME

year outside Lyon. It is to be called the Ecole Nationale des Arts Culinaires and the fact that its abbreviation, ENAC, is so close to ENA, the abbreviation for France's elite academy for aspiring national leaders, is purely coincidental.

The culturification of cooking began last February when Lang and Michel Rocard, the minister of agriculture who has since resigned, commissioned the journalist and author Jean Ferniot to write a report on the present and future of cooking and the food industry.

Ferniot, 67, has for a long time been a restaurant critic and he has the sleek, contented air of a cat who has often supped on exquisitely prepared canaries. His second wife, in an attempt to efficiently eradicate their social obligations, once scheduled five dinner parties on five successive Wednesdays, each with the same food and wines. By the third Wednesday Ferniot was distinctly testy. His third and present wife has, he says, a fanciful way with food and he himself is a dab hand at classic regional cuisine.

Ferniot certainly agrees with Jack Lang that cooking is an art — perhaps the greatest of all arts, he says.

"Some people consecrate themselves to painting or to music, but to me cooking surpasses the other arts because it involves each one of our senses and also it is convivial. We can listen to music or look at a painting alone, but we gather to enjoy a meal."

In his published government report, Ferniot added, "cooking is an art in the full meaning of the word. . . . More than the others, it is popular, democratic. One must eat each day while one need not gaze upon a painting or listen to a concerto every 24 hours. Man certainly cooked before painting the Lascaux caves."

Man certainly did. But it is not the past that concerns Ferniot. The present need, he says, is to promote French cooking throughout the world — which would also give an economic boost to such auxiliary industries as table linens, china and glassware, wines and prepared foods — and to give young chefs a training suited to modern times.

This includes studies in such fields as marketing, promotion and nutrition. True, the present generation of globetrotting French cooking stars — Guérard, Vergé, Troisgros, Bocuse — seemed to need no tuition in marketing or public relations but Ferniot says that like Monsieur Jourdain's speaking prose, they were practicing advanced selling techniques without knowing what they were.

What Ferniot advocates at the new ENAC outside Lyon is a complete training along the lines of the Culinary Institute of America, which he considers a model of its kind. At present, he says, France has only a few schools, and the traditional method of apprenticeship of necessity limits the number of potential trainees.

The new chef will know as much about riboflavin as *révis*. As well as an artist, he will be an ambassador. At present, Ferniot notes, French food is as low in American popularity

as it is in the polls as a fallen soufflé, only slightly ahead of German cooking (with 8 percent of the votes against 6 percent) and way behind Italian (36 percent), Chinese (23) and Mexican (20).

The new chef will be open to modern objects such as microwave ovens and frozen fish which, says Ferniot, can be as good or better than fresh. Nor should the new chef or anyone else be supply about fast foods since they do not compete with haute cuisine. Says Ferniot, "One can eat fast food at noon and have a three-star meal at night."

Many of Ferniot's ideas are directed toward exporting. At present mostly raw food and agricultural materials are exported and he would like to see an increase in finished products as well. One might think this would have more to do with the Ministry of Trade than Culture, but, says Ferniot with a shrug, if Culture is interested he is pleased because it is better than nothing.

He is also trying to get private manufacturers involved in events that would showcase French products, perhaps creating a permanent center along the lines of the South Street Seaport in New York.

"Our biggest success," he says, "will come on the day when we can say a French wine really can only be properly savored in French-made glass."

As for the state of French cooking today, nouvelle cuisine may be beautiful but is it art? Definitely, says Ferniot, and it shows the curiosity and vigor of French invention in that its chefs took inspiration from the Orient and Italy and created something of their own. His own taste runs more to traditional dishes, and the quality of French produce, he says, has never been better.

"I remember when cheese had worms, wine would often be off and fruits rotten," he says. To those who complain that today's bread and butter don't taste as they used to, he replies that this is an age-old lament and that in 1854 someone named Alexis de la Colombarie stated in an official report on food frauds that "Roguet cheese isn't what it used to be. It is a poor imitation often filled out with starch, cereals and even potato and moldy bread crumbs."

It is an amiable idea to proclaim that cooking is an art — and it is certainly better than chattering over the question of what art is — but Jack Lang's proclamation seems at odds with a view of France stated by the late President Georges Pompidou and repeated by the present government: that the nation should be renowned for its technology rather than for the quality of its cheese.

Doesn't Jean Ferniot think that his plan will reinforce the old view of the French as pleasantly backward people who only care about food?

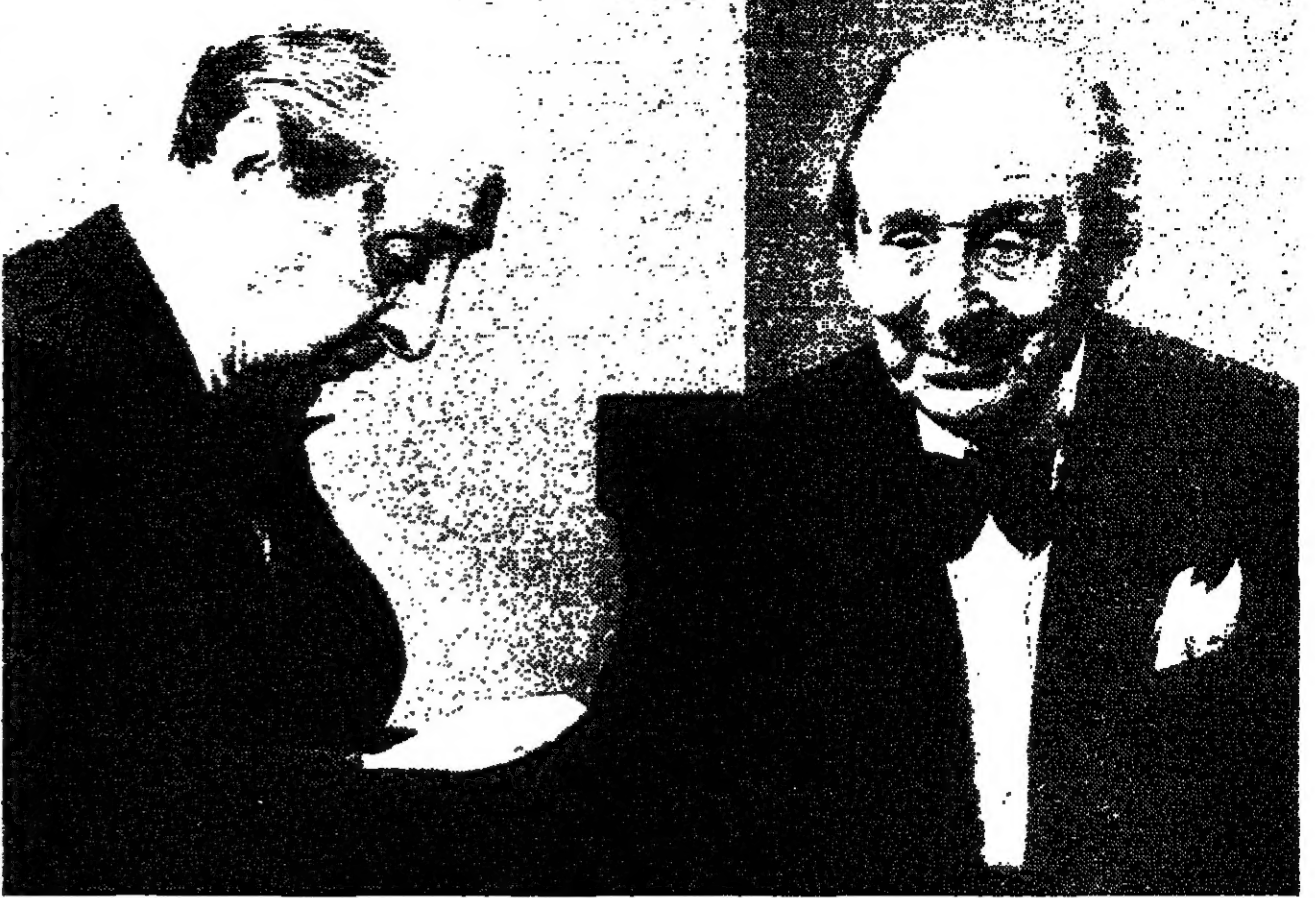
"No," he says, "because the people who say that still come here to eat."

## Horowitz Comes Back Once Again

by David Stevens

PARIS — Vladimir Horowitz, who may very well be the last of the old-fashioned virtuosos and pianistic superstars, is back on the concert stage again, and Europe has him — at least for a series of four recitals here and in Milan.

He is here in the flesh, that is. But while he is giving his concerts in person, last Saturday and tomorrow at 3:30 P.M. at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées here and the afternoons of Nov. 17 and 24 at the Teatro alla Scala in Milan, he will also be available at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 15 in filmed form.



Vladimir Horowitz in Paris the day before his first concert.

The film, in stereo digital sound, was made earlier this year in the pianist's town house on Manhattan's Upper East Side. It is a combination of a recital and what the ads call an "intimate evening" with Horowitz and his wife, Wanda, a daughter of Arturo Toscanini. The idea of a pianist using modern technology to take over a concert hall without actually appearing on stage probably makes history of some sort — and it is probably fitting that it is Horowitz who is the subject of this trans-Atlantic bit of show business.

The concert played on the film, incidentally, will also be issued as a recording by the firm Deutsche Grammophon, with whom Horowitz recently signed a recording contract.

Tickets for the first concert last Saturday did not exactly sell like hotcakes. Perhaps this was because the public was apprehensive that Horowitz, at 82, would not live up to his legend, or because he is familiar here almost exclusively through recordings, or because of negative reports of his last emergence from retirement a couple of years ago, or because Saturday afternoon is an unfamiliar hour for concertgoers, or because of a price scale up to 1,100 francs (about \$137 — the film at Carnegie Hall has a \$7.50 top).

Nevertheless, the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées was packed when — 34 years to the day since his last Paris concert, and on the same stage — Horowitz emerged carefully from the wings and showed that he could still get an audience to its feet. He ignored the tumultuous reception, waving his right hand dismissively as if to stem the applause, and sat down at his own Steinway on his own bench, shipped from New York. When the applause did not stop, he rose and bowed slightly with an impish smile.

A little more than two hours later, when after two brief encores Horowitz came out and closed the piano lid and keyboard cover, the prolonged ovation was hardly less sonorous. "I have young fingers," he was quoted as saying earlier this year, and he had proved it.

What the Paris audience heard was not the Horowitz of legend, if by that is meant the pianist of flamboyant virtuosity, of such circus turns as his own "Carmen" Fantasy or his own roof-raising arrangement of "The

Continued on page 8

## After Gilels, Whither Soviet Pianism?

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — The death of the other day of Emil Gilels, a few days short of his 69th birthday, has further thinned the ranks of an elite group of Soviet virtuosos who broke onto the international scene after World War II.

Of the three acknowledged leaders of that group, only his fellow pianist Sviatoslav Richter, still active at age 71, is left. The legendary violinist David Oistrakh having died in 1974. The old guard of Soviet music is passing and the new guard, if there is one, is slow in taking shape.

When the truce in the Cold War was declared in the 1950s, the Soviet Union led with its three aces, beginning by sending Gilels, who was already greatly admired in musical circles as the result of occasional appearances in Europe and from a few highly regarded Soviet recordings. Anticipation therefore ran high when he made his American debut in Philadelphia with the Philadelphia Orchestra on Oct. 3, 1955, playing the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto in B-flat minor, a performance he repeated the next night in Carnegie Hall. Shortly thereafter he recorded the same concerto with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Fritz Reiner.

It is difficult now to conjure up the mood of public euphoria that existed at that time. With Sol Hurok, the last of the impresarios, working wonders as a cultural intermediary, the long-dormant reservoir of Soviet artists overflowed.

Audiences greeted the newcomers deliriously, and hyperbole was the response of most critics. A few prominent critics, however, lodged complaints about certain aspects of Gilels's playing. While admiring his technical prowess, they found fault with his musical taste and noted a lack of sophistication in his interpretations. In fact, when he recorded with the Chicago Symphony, there was some friction in rehearsals because Richter, a famously punctilious and irascible

man, felt the Soviet pianist lacked intimate knowledge of the score.

It may be worth remembering, of course, that other renowned soloists, including Jascha Heifetz and Arthur Schnabel, were similarly felt not to measure up to the Reiner standard of musicalmaking.

As the years went on, Gilels returned to the United States often and either his sophistication grew or his critics died. The playing was heard to take on extraordinary finish and nuance of tone. He continued to please audiences with the big, splashy pieces such as the Tchaikovsky and Brahms concertos, but he also came to play Schubert and Mozart with a grace and elegance that somehow always took one by surprise.

Compared to his colleague Richter, Gilels was more predictable and in some ways less fascinating as an artist. Richter has always impressed me as the introvert, the deep searcher, the pianist who is less concerned with playing all the notes in sequence than in being a great poet. Whereas Gilels generally left the impression that he enjoyed above all being a great pianist. And yet, like any true musician, Gilels defied easy pigeonholing. In his playing he could be a sensation seeker, as in the Paganini Variations of Brahms, but then he might take up Mozart and be as reticent and self-effacing as a monk. One moment a performance could be alive with crackling intensity, the next all urbane charm. I have vivid recollections of Gilels' recitals in which two different pianists might have been performing. One was in 1977 when he played Schumann's "Carnaval" in as brusque and unfeeling a manner as you could imagine and then returned after intermission to give performances of Rachmaninoff and Scriabin that were technically stunning and suffused with ardent lyricism.

His final appearance here in 1983 came as a surprise. Gilels had not appeared in New York for six years but suddenly showed up in midseason, short and warning, for a Carnegie Hall recital. For much of the program he was in a mood to hammer away impressively in his big virtuoso style, but my keenest memory is of some finely wrought small pieces of Brahms. He kept one guessing.

In spite of his cautious speech and stiff manners, he was not, I think, an entirely inscrutable person. I met him only once, just before his 1977 recital here.

Wicked speculation had been going around at the time that his pride was injured by the attention being lavished on other Soviet pianists, Lazar Berman in particular, and that he wanted to reclaim his New York title from the contenders. In his interview, Gilels expressed astonishment that anyone would impute such a motive to him, but then could not resist performing a half-pantomimed, off-the-record putdown of Berman.

Gilels was a typical Soviet artist of his time in that he played his cards extremely close to the vest when dealing with the Western press. By the time of the aforementioned interview, he understood English quite well and spoke it confidently. In addition to his linguistic aides, his interview entourage included his wife, his daughter and two American press agents.

PART of Gilels's caution and suspicion no doubt stemmed from his precarious position as a Jew and an honored Soviet artist in a period of great tension for Soviet Jews. Like both Oistrakh and Richter, he was from Odessa, a city that once had one of the largest Jewish populations in the Soviet Union and traditionally was the cultural center of the Ukraine.

It is an area that also produced Sol Hurok, which must have helped to cement his special relationship with the three foremost Soviet musicians. In the 1960s, when disruptions of American concerts by the Jewish Defense League and other groups were a constant threat, all Soviet performers came to be apprehensive. Some, including Richter, were clearly terrified. After one particularly bad experience in 1970 — a duo recital with David Oistrakh that was interrupted by pro-

testers who stormed up the aisles yelling anti-Soviet slogans and climbed onto the stage before being wrestled down by security guards — he stopped coming altogether. He has not been heard in New York since.

The defections of Soviet artists, which began when Rudolf Nureyev jumped the ship in Paris in 1961, laid all touring Soviet performers under suspicion and particularly increased the tension under which Gilels and his Jewish colleagues had to function. However, unlike such subsequently disenchanted artists as Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Alexander Godunov, Natalia Makarova, Kiril Kondrashin, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Maxim Shostakovich, Mstislav Rostropovich and Galina Vishnevskaya, Gilels obviously never found life in his native land so intolerable that he found it necessary to give up his special status and privileges as a hero of Soviet art.

And now the postwar heroes of Soviet art are just about gone. After Gilels and Richter, for instance, who will be nominated to carry the banner of Soviet pianism? Ashkenazy was the most likely candidate at one time, but he long ago chose to live abroad, as did Bella Davidovich and Yuri Egorov. Berman, still only 55 years old, is certainly young enough, but his reputation has slipped considerably in recent years. That leaves a cadre of comparative youngsters led by Andrei Gavrilov and Alexander Toradze, each of whom has adherents though neither has yet begun to acquire the prestige of their hallowed elders.

Idly however, I wonder what would be our reaction to these two superb young pianists if they had been sequestered for 20 years and all we knew of them was hearsay and what could be gleaned from poorly made or pirated engines take over? Might they not be welcomed as if they were Gilels and Richter reincarnated? To find out we might need another World War and Cold War, and I imagine even piano buffs would think that a high price to pay.

1985 The New York Times

## Robert Wilson and the Importance of Silences

by Margaret Croynen

NEW YORK — At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Robert Wilson is watching a run-through of his new play. The set is up, the lights are up, the actors are in costume. From the proscenium hangs a scrim embroidered in gold with the name of the play: "The Golden Windows." On a raked stage, a dead man, nose around his neck, is suspended in space. Behind him stands a black house resembling a sentry box, with a shaft of light glancing through the slightly open door. Lying downstage and looking up at the corpse is a girl draped in white.

The night is starchy; the moon is high. An amplified voice whistles "A Bicycle Built for Two." After a long wait, the dead man speaks: "But it is time to withdraw. The actors are getting ready to begin. Maestro, the overture." The corpse disappears into the flies; an overture from John Gay's "Beggars' Opera" is heard, and "The Golden Windows" unfolds.

This work, which was written, directed and designed by Robert Wilson and was first presented in 1982 at the Munich Kammer-spiele to unanimous critical acclaim, has just opened as part of the Next Wave Festival of the Brooklyn Academy, where Wilson's "Einstein on the Beach," an opera with music by Philip Glass, had a successful revival last year.

For many years, during which Wilson created 10 major stage pieces and numerous smaller ones (several sponsored by the Brooklyn Academy), his theater work — a

blend of dreamlike collages and fragmented, slow-moving action — was appreciated mainly by avant-garde experimentalists and Post-Modernists.

Until now, the 43-year-old Wilson, who was born in Texas, has worked almost exclusively in Europe, where he found enthusiastic audiences and substantial funding for his large, epic works, and where he still has important commitments. In 1984 he completed "The CIVIL war" (originally scheduled for the 1984 Olympic Arts Festival but canceled for lack of money), a nine-hour spectacle depicting personal and political discord. Sections of "The CIVIL war" were performed in Europe and the United States, and the entire production is scheduled to be staged in Texas next fall.

Wilson, who in Europe is considered a theatrical genius, finally seems to be achieving broad artistic recognition in his native land. Some critics have predicted that he will become a major force in the revival of visual theater, which was in the ascendancy when his career began in the 1960s but was subsequently overtaken by traditional American naturalism.

"The Golden Windows" though highly visual, is a departure from Wilson's virtually nonverbal and lengthy creations. It is composed of language integrated with image, sound and space, and is constructed with the classical unities in mind. It lasts less than two hours, there are only four characters, there is one set (black and white) and one time span — evening, midnight and early morning. There are simple costumes designed by Christophe De Meill, and taped music and sound.

Wilson has collaborated with an audio specialist, Hans Peter Kuhn, to create what he calls a "floating sound collage" in which words reverberate all over the theater. The actors perform with body microphones. Their live voices are used in conjunction with their pre-recorded ones. All but one role is double cast.

THE title "The Golden Windows" derives from a fairy tale: A boy sees a house in the distance that, from his perspective, has gold windows. When he draws nearer there is only a common farmhouse with ordinary windows. Later in the story, he sees a plain house, his own, which seems to have turned gold due to the light of the sun. The fable and the play share a similar image: A house's appearance changes with the change in time and perspective.

But the piece has no linear plot. Wilson works like a poet using metaphors and symbols. Four unnamed people — a young girl and boy and an older man and woman, designated only by numbers in the text and distinguished by what they wear — move about and speak in non sequiturs. Sentences are piled on top of each other; ideas are dissociated and disordered. The characters seem to be remembering or re-enacting past relationships, but they and their motives remain enigmatic.

Perhaps Wilson is expressing the mystery of human behavior and perception, or questioning why people cannot communicate. Or he may be observing that memory is only a mass of discordant and disconnected im-

ages. But his admirers have been known to be less involved with the story and its meaning than with the painterly images that float before their eyes. And they tend to sense the characters' relationships not by their words but by what the images convey.

There are usually hints. Reminiscent of "Eisenstein on the Beach" and Wilson's earlier "Deafman's Glance," "The Golden Windows" contains falling stars and rising moons, brooding lights and menacing shadows, ceremonial gestures and ominous movements, plus a coup de théâtre, the hallmark of a Wilson production. As in most of his work, images, often paradoxical, are arranged in geometrical and architectural patterns that the director believes will evoke highly textured surface and a subtle subtext.

If the meaning of Mr. Wilson's work strikes many people as obscure, the means by which he achieves his effects are clear. At rehearsals, which were held seven hours a day, six days a week and off since June, Wilson, in jeans and cowboy boots, was surrounded by assistants, all of whom had worked with him in other productions.

In contrast to the dark, somber quality that many associate with his work, the director was thoroughly relaxed, jovial and full of humor. Unlike most directors, who demand privacy during rehearsals, he welcomed visitors. On any day such people as Susan Sontag, Lucinda Childs and actors from his former productions could be seen wandering in and out. "The atmosphere was the best I ever experienced," said Gaby Rodgers, one of the cast members. "Wilson is not like some other directors who act out their prob-

lems in rehearsals; he's completely warm and supportive."

At first the actors sat around a large table and read through the text, trying to make sense of it. Wilson asked them what they thought the play was about. Each gave an interpretation, and then he stated his own view: "As people talk, we have many starts and stops — this is how the script is. It's like watching television, like switching stations in midstream. This is how we think. The script is also like an edit that has gone astray."

But, one actor asked, what is the story line? Exactly who are these people? Wilson remained silent.

"I don't tell the actors what the play is about," he later explained, "because each one has to discover it for himself. Then it is his or her character. I give them specific gestures and movements that don't necessarily relate to the text. Very often they are presented in contradiction to the spoken word. I very seldom interfere with their interpretations as long as I can ultimately draw my own conclusions from their performance. I have said many times that if you make a table, make it yourself, carve the wood, put it together, you have a different feeling for that table than if you buy it in the store. So I think that in this play you get certain materials — the words — and the actors have to mold them into something of their own. When they do that, they have a different feeling for the finished product."

As with all his works, Wilson prepared for this production by creating abstract black-and-white drawings that express the overall



Robert Wilson.

depth, shape and light of the piece. Then he drew on story boards the visual details of the action; this became the visual script. Next a script for the language was prepared, and finally, a script indicating the sound effects. As a result there were three scripts — the visual (including the lighting), the verbal and the aural. "Mostly the visual is the poetic expression of the verbal," he said, "but I can separate or harmonize or let the texts contradict each other, for the texts stand alone."

After two days of reading the manuscript, the actors rehearsed on their feet. Wilson

Continued on page 8



## TRAVEL

## Summer's Approach in Buenos Aires

by Lydia Chavez

**B**UENOS AIRES — South America has exploded into spring and Buenos Aires — above all a walker's city — is one of the best cities in which to savor the approach of the Southern Hemisphere's summer. The Argentine capital is full of parks, cafes, streets of luxurious shopping, and a panoply of well-dressed Argentines who love nothing better than showing off themselves and their city to foreigners.

It is also the time of year when Argentines escape on the weekends to their country places, clubs and beaches. The visitor might want to follow to retreats such as Bariloche, a mountain resort where spring means the skiers depart and the trout fishermen arrive, or just across the River Plate, to the beach resort of Punta del Este in Uruguay.

There is, of course, much to do in the city. Spring brings with it everything from the world's best polo to Mozart. There is always good theater, wonderful markets, and some of the best beef in the world. For those who like to spend time swimming or playing tennis, there are public facilities that would put some private American clubs to shame.

One of the world's great opera and concert halls is the Teatro Colón (main entrance on Libertad, between Tucumán and Viamonte). Slowly, the Argentines are developing an orchestra as well as opera and ballet companies to do it justice. In November, Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" and his tone poem "Don Quixote" will be presented (the latter as a ballet). In December the opera will

be "El Casca Maillard" by Roberto Garcia Morillo, an Argentine.

Two Argentine dancers — Julio Bocca and Raquel Rossetti — recently won medals at the prestigious Moscow International Ballet Competition. They should not be missed. The Colón's programs are listed in The Buenos Aires Herald, the city's English-language newspaper. Tickets range from the equivalent of \$13 for orchestra seats to \$2 for the upper balconies. Additional information, and arrangements for a free tour, can be made by calling the theater at 35-54-14.

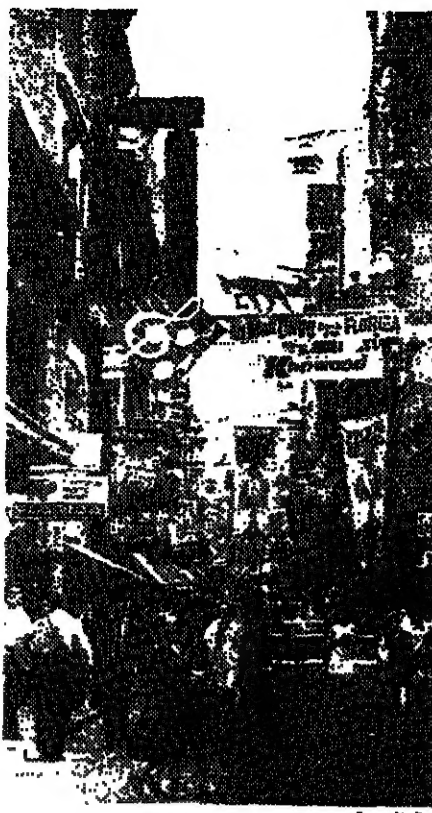
The traditional place to see the tango performed has been El Viejo Almacén, but a better deal (at \$10 a person) is Caño 14, at Talcahuano 975, where the shows start at 11:15 P.M. and Thursday and Friday at 9:30 P.M. The cover charge is \$12.

After midnight, the truly daring might want to go to La Argentina, at Rodríguez Peña 361, one of the few places left where visitors can compete against working-class Argentines who have spent years honing their tango skills.

Nightclubs include Hippopotamus, which opens at 11 P.M. at Junin 787 (41-83-10), and Le Club (formerly Regine's), at Quintana 111 (22-25-65). For disco, there is New York City, open only on weekend nights, at Alvarez Thomas 1391 (531-93-41).

Another place to hear music — everything from jazz to opera — is the Café Mozart, at Reconquista 1050 (311-6802). The programs are at 5 P.M. and 11 P.M., with a \$3 cover charge.

There are good buys in sweaters and leather goods. (Avoid anything with zippers since they usually don't work.) One of the better



Florida at Christmas.

places to find just about everything is Florida, a long pedestrian mall in the center of town.

Some of the good leather places include Casa Lopez on Florida, Mundo del Cuero in the first block of Florida off Plaza San Martín, and Willy Keni at Maipu 953. A good leather jacket will cost between \$100 and \$175, purses and shoes under \$30.

While Florida is crammed with shops, I prefer walking along the parallel streets called Alvear, Junca, and Arenales in the Barrio Norte, just north of downtown. The shops in these neighborhoods are closed from 1 P.M. on Saturday until Monday. Sunday shoppers will have to go to San Telmo, an old working-class neighborhood that has undergone considerable renovation, to become a haven for antique hunters. There is also an antique fair every Sunday in the Plaza San Martín.

In addition to shopping, people watching and taking a siesta, try attending some of the polo games or visiting some of the recreation clubs.

The most important polo championship is the Palermo Open, which is played on the Palermo Park fields at Libertador and Dorrego. The games take place in November, with the finals on Nov. 25. (The dates are moved up if the season runs into rain.) For more information, call the Polo Association at 33-46-46 or 30-09-72. A subscription to the Palermo Open costs \$50, entitling the holder to watch all the games; a partial subscription to the semifinals and finals

costs \$32. These can be bought from the Polo Association; tickets at the fields range from \$1.50 to \$6.50 to see one game. There are also games at the Tornugos (0320-91262) and Indios country clubs (667-0252).

The most convenient recreation center is KDT in Palermo, at Figueroa Alcorta 3800 (801-1213), where there is swimming, cycling, basketball and football.

There is also a municipal golf club in Palermo at Tornquist and Ollerios (772-7261) facing the lake. The course costs \$3. The greens are usually free during the week, and reservations have to be made in person on weekends.

**A**H, the Argentine beef. There is really none as lean, as good, and as plentiful. The national specialty is the *asado* — provolone, beef and innards, barbecued on a grill. No matter how long one stays in Argentina it is hard to tire of this dish, which Argentines finish off with a fruit salad or a slab of ice cream topped with hot, dark chocolate sauce.

The cuts of beef are slightly different than elsewhere, but a *bife de chorizo* is similar to a strip steak; a *lomo*, filet mignon, and *asado de tira* are short ribs. The best starter is *provela a la plancha*, a thick piece of provolone cheese topped with oregano and served hot from the grill.

It is a Sunday tradition — the maid's day off — to go to the Costanera, a strip of restaurants along the River Plate, to enjoy an *asado*. There are many restaurants and most are good. A favorite among Argentines is Los Años Locos, where dinner for two with wine will come to about \$18.

Other great places for an *asado* are La Mosca Blanca, near the Retiro Station (313-4890), Ligure, at Junca 855 (393-0644), where the line always moves swiftly and one should finish dinner with the *panqueque Ligure*, a crêpe topped with sambayon, fruit and ice cream.

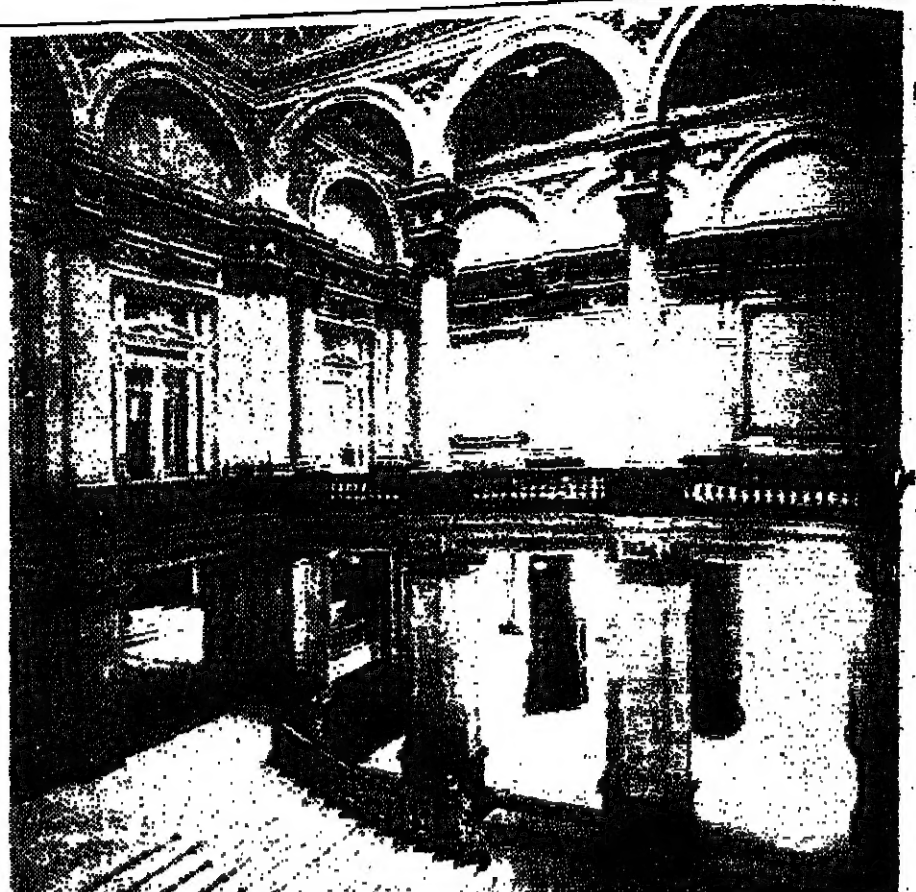
La Cabaña, at Entre Rios 436 (38-23-73), tends to be filled with English-speaking visitors but it serves some of the best steaks in town.

A good place that serves great pizza and steaks for less than \$5 a person is La Pipeta, at the corner of Lavalle and San Martín. When business people take clients out, they usually have lunch at Clark's, Sarmiento 645 (43-19-60), where the prices are higher and the pace slower.

Though the Costanera is a Sunday tradition for many, the art crowd goes to the Telmo Bar in San Telmo for the green hoquis, the Argentine version of gnocchi. You must arrive near noon or risk having the spinach-and-potato dumplings run out.

During the week, the art crowd can be seen at a few restaurants, downtown near the Plaza Hotel, where the food is straightforward, and the people always interesting. Among these is Bar Baro, at Trés Sargentos 415.

Another popular restaurant district is the Recoleta, named for the cemetery near the Plaza San Martín, where some of Argentina's greatest and most notorious leaders,



The foyer of the Teatro Colón.

including Eva Peron, are entombed in mausoleums in every style of architecture.

Nearly all of the cafes in the Recoleta neighborhood have outdoor tables where many an afternoon can be spent watching the people. All serve sandwiches, drinks and tea with pastries. A favorite meal is toasted cheese on *miga*, a thin white bread.

For something heartier, there is the Munich Restaurant, at Roberto M. Ortiz 871 (44-39-81). The *milanesas*, breaded chicken and beef cutlets, are excellent, and are to Argentines what hamburgers are to Americans; a serving of *milanesas* with salad and wine usually costs less than \$5.

Hotels in Buenos Aires are generally older and smaller than American ones; as in European hotels, a Continental breakfast is included in the price of the room. Five-star hotel rates run from about \$65 to \$120 for a double, four-star from \$50 to \$70 and the three-star from \$35 to \$45 (the ratings are according to the hotels themselves).

Among the five-star hotels are the Plaza (Florida 1005; 311-5011), overlooking the Plaza San Martín, and the Hotel Clarendon (Tucumán 335; 393-7212), where many rooms have been renovated. Also in this group are the Hotel Panamericano (Carlos Pellegrini 525; 393-6017) and the Hotel Sheraton (San Martín 1225; 311-6310).

Four-star hotels include the Hotel Bisonte (Paraguay and Libertad; 294-8041), Hotel Regente (Suipacha 964; 313-6628), Hotel Bauén (Callao 360; 393-2110) and El Conquistador (Suipacha 948; 313-3152).

Three-star hotels include the Dora (Maipu 963; 312-7391), Hotel de las Americas (Li-

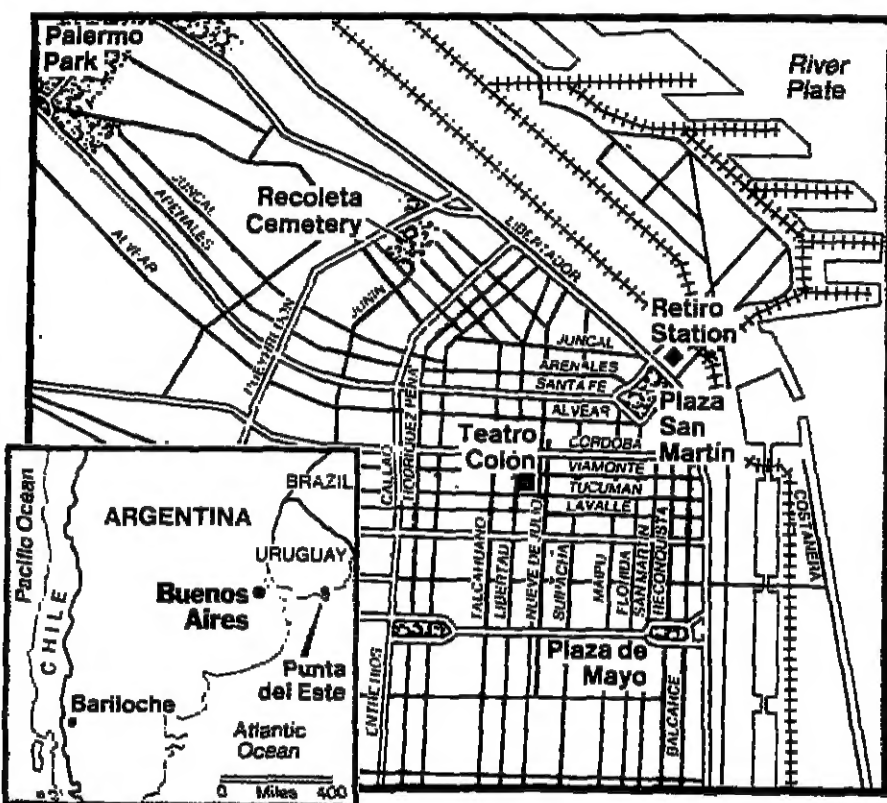
bertad 1020; 393-3432) and the Hotel Lancaster (Córdoba 405; 312-4061).

Many residents leave the city during the weekend. There is some value in this for the visitor also. Argentina is more than 2,000 miles long, as varied as the United States, and expensive to get to in the first place. A national airport within 15 minutes of most hotels makes short jaunts pointless. There are also special tickets for foreigners: Aerolineas Argentinas has a 14-day pass (\$199) that permits three stops in Argentina beyond the entry point, and a 30-day pass (\$290) that permits multiple stops within the country.

First choice among weekend destinations may be the Alpine-looking resort of Bariloche, a 90-minute plane ride from Buenos Aires. The best place to stay (also the most expensive at \$159 a night) is El Casco (tel. 22-532), a German-owned inn that rivals the best in Europe. Other good hotels in the resort include Interlakes (26-156; \$80) and Hosteria del Viejo Molino (22-411; \$75).

The weekend place most likely to be heard about in one of the city's fancier cafes, or glimpsed in one of the many gossip magazines, is Punta del Este. It is a fashionable beach resort — with high-rise condominiums and hotels as well as sailing vessels large and small in its coves and harbor — on a peninsula separating the River Plate and the Atlantic Ocean. A round-trip ticket from Buenos Aires costs \$132. Two hotels are La Capilla, at \$66 a night, and L'Auberge, at \$100 a night. While in Punta del Este, don't miss the Manos de Uruguay stores, where handmade sweaters and shawls sell for less than \$40.

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## Horowitz Continued from page 7

Stars and Stripes Forever," or of such cavalry finishes as the one on his Tchaikovsky B flat minor concerto recording with Toscanini, his father-in-law.

This concert was a reminder of the other Horowitz, the one who programmed plenty of small-scale works and miniatures along with the grand showpieces, and who was often responsible for bringing back the music of composers who had fallen out of fashion. For at the peak of his career, if Horowitz unearthed a little-known work it was taken up by others.

He is as much responsible as almost any

harpichordist for bringing the sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti to public attention, and he opened his Paris recital with two of them, played with clean rhythmic vitality and polish. And this was followed by Schumann's "Kreisleriana," one of the composer's less-known keyboard cycles that he has long championed.

Likewise Alexander Scriabin, for whom the child Horowitz played in Kiev and for whose music he later showed such an uncanny affinity. Here he played two of the early, Chopinesque études of Opus 8, brilliantly and with certain stylistic understanding.

## Robert Wilson Continued from page 7

choreographed the movements frame by frame, and the actors learned their parts by endless repetition. They had to be concerned with every detail, to memorize not only a complicated script but complicated movements as well. Actors in a Wilson production, said the assistant director, Julia Gillette, "have to be absolutely precise and have perfect attention." While the actors were learning their "business" and walking around, scripts in hand, Wilson would demonstrate the required movement or stand behind an actor to show him or her how to move. Or he would alter the placement of a hand, or a head or a shoulder.

"Hold your hands in your lap for 15 seconds," he directed one actor. "Walk to the chair in 15 seconds, turn your head in one second; put your hand down to the count of 15 seconds. . . . Try to be very still; don't move. The silences are just as beautiful as the text, so don't take a lot of time with the words. Don't show the audience too much. Listen to the text inside your head. Don't perform."

Timing is an essential factor in any Wilson piece, so much so that his assistants used stopwatches to cue the actors. Told how many minutes or seconds to hold their positions, when to turn their heads, when to pick up an object, how many minutes to laugh, the actors could leave no movement to chance. Wilson is interested in line, architectural structure and in spatial arrangement. It is just as though "he were painting on stage," says his assistant.

Might this create a problem with Stanislavsky-trained, or method, actors who try to find inner justification for their movements?

"Of course," Wilson answered, "actors want to know why they are doing this or that, and I always say, 'I don't know.' Every actor wants me to start with the cause, and most directors do start that way to get the effect. But I do the opposite. . . . Some of the actors I worked with in Germany, the older actors, were more comfortable with my approach. In that sense they were ideal for my work. They weren't so involved with the Stanislavsky method. They came from the old school; they are great technicians; the director could give them the result and they would fill in. . . . Theater today has become very psychological; actors want to interpret for the audience; they impose too much on the audience."

Wilson prefers a theater that allows distance, where the situation can be viewed in a more detached way. "I think if you want to present something emotionally, and you have a constant outpouring of the emotions, the audience will do the opposite. They will not respond. . . . Of course, we are not demanding that the audience all feel the same, that their response be the same. When responses vary, there is more space and more freedom."

One of the most important aspects of Wilson's aesthetics is the lighting, which he thinks through early in the planning process, but incorporates in the rehearsals last. His contract stipulates the time he will receive to work on the lighting for a show; for "The Golden Windows" that was 60 hours. The lighting design was firmly in his head when rehearsals began, so that he could direct the actors in accordance with where the light would fall.

When he actually lit the stage, he started

After the intermission came the Schubert Impromptu in B flat minor (Opus 142), less convincingly, then back into stride with three of Liszt's late, speculative short pieces — the "Consolation" No. 3, an Impromptu in F sharp from 1873, and the piquant "Valse Oubliée" No. 1, with its abrupt and teasing ending.

Then Chopin, and after two minuzikas, a return of the old thunder and sudden surges of electric energy with the Opus 53 Polonaise. The ghosts of the Polish cavalry rode in the splendid middle section and the concert ended with a flourish of virtuosic glory.

But on the whole this was a quiet, unassuming artist at work, as if almost playing for himself, and yet obviously almost playfully happy to be back before a public.

Wilson says, "but I think objects are just as important. I want audiences to see certain things. Lights add commentary to the visual text, just as music and voices on tape underscore or contradict the verbal text. For example, I might allow the space around the milk to be entirely dark and light only the milk. People would listen to the text and watch the object, and in that way, the light becomes an actor. It creates a space, an image, a shape. Light has its own laws and its own texture. It can actually exist by itself. In fact, one can look at a theatrical piece as light show."

The effect aims to be deliberately mysterious. Wilson wants to surprise the audience and create what he calls a "technical beauty," which is "perfection in timing, in movement, in gesture, in line and in spatial arrangements. . . . To be really free one must first create the mechanical structure, and then one is free to do whatever one wants within the structure. That's what Balanchine is all about in dance, and that's what Chopin was all about, that's what Kabuki and Japanese Noh is about, and that sort of thing is what I'm aiming for."

Margaret Croymen is professor of English literature at Jersey City State College. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

## DOONESBURY





## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## French Railways Wooing Lost First-Class Travelers

by Roger Collis

YOU'RE traveling from Paris to Strasbourg. You arrive a few minutes after 10 A.M. at the Gare de l'Est—not the main concourse, but an opulent executive lounge with its own street entrance. You check your baggage, have a coffee, call the office, maybe use the videotext or scan the lunch menu brought to you by the chef. A hostess will reserve you a taxi, a rental car or a hotel at the other end.

The train leaves at 10:23. You settle into a swiveling armchair and spread out your papers. After a drink in the bar you treat yourself to a gourmet lunch—smoked salmon with cauliflower, *agneau pastoral aux herbes fraîches* and a half-bottle of Chateau Latour 1974—in the restaurant. You could have chosen a simpler meal served at your seat. The *commissaire de bord* is on hand to iron out problems. Perhaps you're not comfortable where you've been placed. Well, he has seven seats in reserve for such eventualities. Or you want to borrow a dictation machine. Or listen to a music cassette. You arrive in Strasbourg at 2:18 P.M.—just under four hours—in the best possible shape.

This is a new experimental first-class service. La Nouvelle Première, the French national railways (SNCF) started Sept. 29. It consists of one train a day in each direction between Paris and Strasbourg with a single stop at Nancy. The idea, backed by extensive market research, is to regain some of the first-class traffic lost to airlines in the last few years.

An alternative would have been to fly. But to catch the 12:50 Air Inter flight from Charles de Gaulle would have meant leaving the center of Paris by around 11 A.M. You would have been shoe-horned into an Airbus for an hour with not even a cup of coffee, and arrive in the center of Strasbourg at the same time as the train, or a bit later.

The SNCF is counting on a combination of speed, comfort, service and cuisine rather than price, although this is a factor too when it comes to value for money. Paris-Strasbourg one-way by plane costs 575 francs (plus taxes); the Nouvelle Première is 442 francs (17 percent more than normal first class) plus 200 to 300 francs for a meal, but then you've got to eat somewhere.

France's railway renaissance started in September 1981 when the TGVs (*train à grande vitesse*) were inaugurated on the Paris-Lyon service, covering the 265 miles (430 kilometers) in just two hours. Center to center, depending when you travel, this can be faster than by air. SNCF says that the TGVs have captured 40 percent of the air traffic between the two cities, and that on the existing 12 VLM network executives represent 45 percent of passengers compared with 35 percent on regular trains.

Unlike the Trans-Europe Express and other luxury trains, the TGV is democratic. There are both first and second classes and no tariff supplement for some trains. Herein lies a problem. TGV passengers applaud the speed but complain about the mediocre food and service. First class costs about 50 percent more than second, but there is almost no difference in comfort and amenities. As a result, many people are deserting first class for second.

The problem is even greater with ordinary trains. Since the SNCF introduced its universal comfortable, air-conditioned Corail-type coaches in 1975, phasing out the classic restaurant cars, its first-class traffic has fallen; total traffic has grown by 35 to 40 percent, but first class represents only about 18 percent compared with 25 percent 10 years ago. Some first-class passengers have switched to air travel, especially since the Airbus came into service.

The Nouvelle Première is an attempt to recapture disaffected first-class passengers and build a new market among business travelers and opinion leaders (an estimated two million households in France, 10 percent of the active population) who manifest a desire for standards of exclusivity, food and service at least comparable to those of the crack luxury trains of the 1960s.

According to a SNCF spokesman, the project has cost 12 million francs and will run for at least a year. The target is to increase first-class traffic by at least 10 percent.

## Paris-Strasbourg service marks a return to luxury

cent on the Strasbourg run. It is being monitored by consumer research and if successful, the Nouvelle Première will be incorporated into the new TGV Atlantique service due to start in 1990 between Paris and Brest (trip time cut from 5 hours 42 minutes to 4 hours 16). Paris and Nantes (cut from 2 hours 53 minutes to 2 hours) and Paris to Bordeaux (cut from 4 hours to 2 hours 58 minutes). Future TGV extensions are Paris-Zurich (in 4 hours from 6 at present) and Paris-Frankfurt (in 3 hours 20 minutes from 6 hours 10).

But if the Nouvelle Première is successful, why wait until 1990? The original TGV equipment on the Paris-Lyon route is due for renewal in 1987, so why not start with that? Even better, if it's such a great idea, why not experiment with the TGV itself instead of an ordinary express train?

The official answer is that Paris-Strasbourg was chosen precisely because there is no TGV and that between Paris and Nancy (where there is no viable airport) the SNCF has a market share of 50 percent, which will enable them to measure the reaction of the existing passengers, whereas between Paris and Strasbourg, ability to capture passengers from Air Inter will be decisive. However, a maverick element within the organization fears that an opportunity may have been lost. "It's a pity to make something new out of something old," a marketing executive says. "Even the name was a compromise. We would have preferred to call it something like 'Club' or 'Executive Class.'"

None of this detracts from the imagination and flair that has gone into the Nouvelle Première. The SNCF called upon the services of several outside experts (an unprecedented move it seems) including François Carroux, who designed the interiors of the coaches (which have a mix of conventional and more informal club-type seating); Jean Gillet, director of the Hotel Maurice in Paris, who advised on client services; and Joel Robuchon, owner-chef of Jamin, a Michelin three-star restaurant in Paris, who is responsible for creating and supervising the cuisine. This is produced in a central kitchen in Paris by René Schumacher, former maître d'hôtel at the Ritz in Paris. The dishes are prepared under a new vacuum process by which they are refrigerated (not frozen) and reheated in a specially designed steam oven on the train. The process is so successful, Robuchon says, that he has already had queries from several airlines. People are riding the train, he says, just to eat the food and the SNCF is "surprised and delighted."

The French may have rediscovered that the way to a traveler's heart is through his stomach.

## China's Shop Window in Hong Kong

by William Schwalbe

HONG KONG—There is a particular exhaustion that overcomes visitors to Hong Kong and renders them incapable of setting foot in one more shop. It is a symptom of overdose: According to tourism officials, the 3.2 million people who visit Hong Kong each year spend almost 65 percent of their time shopping.

Though it is undoubtedly true that the most avid of the shoppers miss seeing one of the great cities of the world, there are some shopping experiences that serve as explorations of this culture. The Chinese government operates huge department stores in Hong Kong; a trip through one of these gives a fascinating and encyclopedic look at life in Hong Kong, a Western-voiced but essentially Chinese city. These stores are also excellent places to buy food, textiles and artifacts from China.

A favorite shop of this type among residents of Hong Kong is the China Products Co. in the Causeway Bay section of Hong Kong island. Causeway Bay is a shopping, eating and residential area that, even when not particularly busy, resembles Fifth Avenue the day before Christmas. But the company's main store at 19-31 Yue Wo Street is slightly removed from the activity. It is less frenetic than the Chinese Merchandise Emporium, at 92-94 Queen's Road, Central, but it retains something of the street-stall atmosphere missing from the high-priced, tourist-oriented Chinese Arts and Crafts stores, whose main branch is at 3 Salisbury Road, Star House. Another store is the Yue Hwa Chinese Products Emporium at 300-306 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

The best way to enter the China Products Co. (a building that takes up a city block) is from the corner of the street that angles onto Victoria Park, for this leads the customer directly into the food section. On the window ledges is an attractive selection of porcelain ginger jars. The tall ones sell for \$10 (all prices are given in U.S., not Hong Kong, dollars), and the more classic squat jars sell for about \$6. Each size is filled with candied ginger.

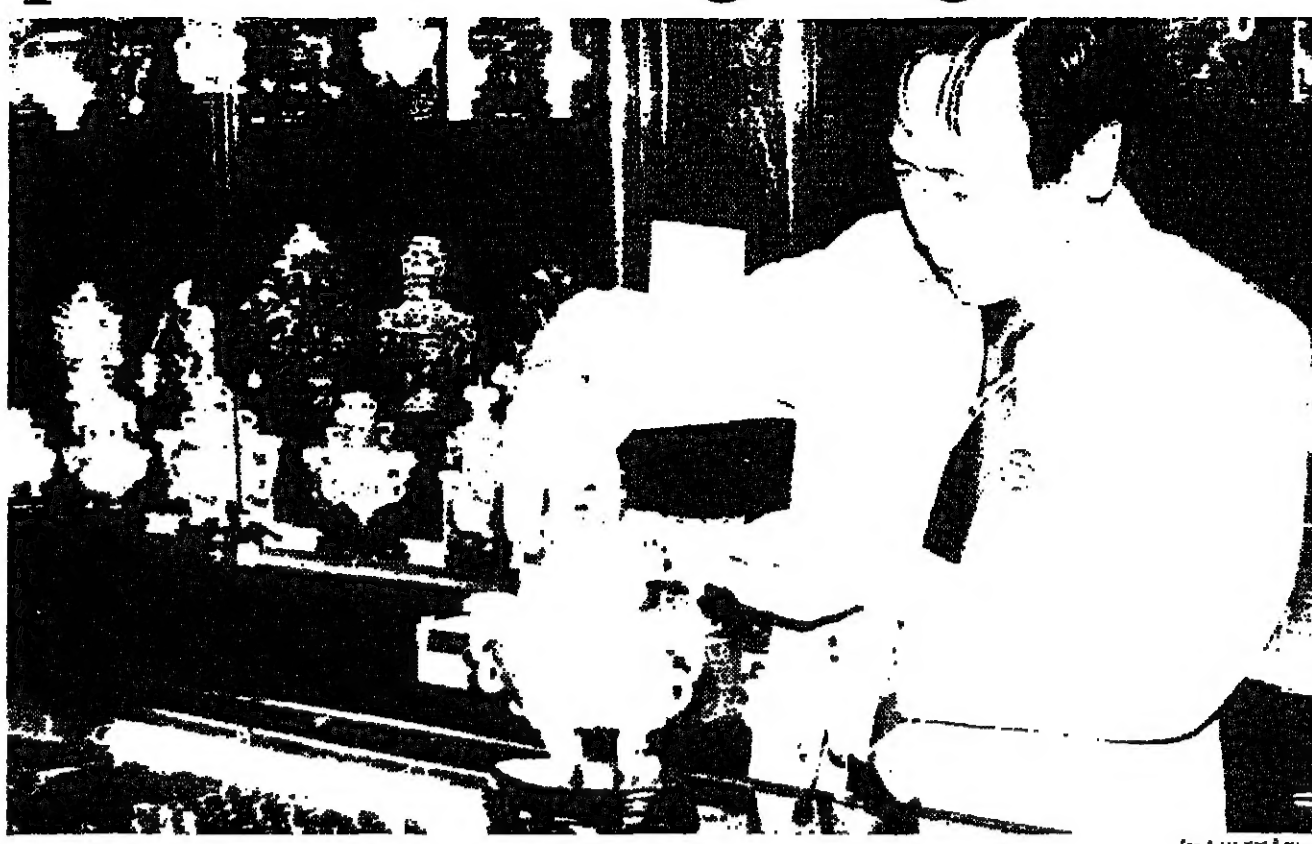
Stretching down the near wall is the tea. In this section one will find the most popular teas: scented jasmine and bitter bouli, licorice and chrysanthemum. These come loose, or packaged in painted bamboo boxes, in small tin containers and in china pots (each for less than \$3). But one can also buy green teas such as the top-grade Lung Ching or the best of the white teas, the Fujian flowerly silver pekoe, both of which cost about \$60 a pound.

The middle of the ground floor contains a wide selection of Chinese wines. A popular gift is ginseng wine, which is delicious though bitter. The root of the ginseng plant is considered a powerful remedy for all kinds of ailments. In the ground-floor medicinal section of the store are ginseng roots from North Korea and northern China, with price tags as high as \$17,307 a tael, roughly one and a third ounces. But the wine is enjoyed as a beverage and can cost as little as \$8 a bottle.

On the second floor the shopper will find clothing. Traditional garments, as well as a large selection of Mao jackets, are available for a reasonable price.

Min lap are short silk jackets with mandarin-style collars, subtle Jacquard patterns, and are filled with silk (a more effective insulator than goose down). The finest min lap are Peony brand from Shanghai; in blue, brown and black, they cost about \$25.

Women's brocade jackets cost \$12 each and come in colors such as turquoise with



Jade urns at the China Products Co.

silver embroidery and maroon with gold, some trimmed with fake fur. Past the jackets and embroidered cardigans, past the lace and linens and behind a case full of embroidered handkerchiefs and scarves (1930s-style men's paisley silk scarves are an excellent buy at \$4 each) is a special room for robes, both casual and formal. Silk dressing gowns embellished with dragons sell for less than \$20 as do silk nightgowns, blouses, brocade smoking jackets and cotton kimonos.

Also in this room are cheongsams, the floor-length dresses with frog closures and side seams that are open to the knee. Cheongsam made of rayon can cost less than \$20; for a cheongsam of silk, one would have to buy the silk and take it to a dressmaker.

FOR those having clothing made in Hong Kong it is considerably cheaper to buy the fabric at the Chinese department stores, and then take it to one's tailor. The third floor of the store offers a considerable selection of fabric. Shantung silk goes for less than \$6 a yard. There is raw silk and Thai silk, crepe de chine and satin. Floral prints, bamboo prints, geometric and traditional Chinese prints are available in all sorts of colors for less than \$10 a yard. The brocade sells for less than \$5 a yard and the most stunning has dragons in silver, salmon and royal blue. The best selection of fabric is available in January as almost everyone has clothes made for the lunar New Year celebration in February.

Hong Kong has no museum of contemporary Chinese porcelain and jade craft, but the third floor of the store might function as one. There is bone china hidden in the back of the room, near the antique teapots. The painting on the bowls, which is done by hand, is breathtaking: intricate renderings of mythological animals and court scenes. These bowls are eggshell thin and they come with their own satin-cushioned boxes. A small one sells for around \$100.

A crowd of local shoppers often gathers around the jade dragon vases; each is carved from a solid block of white jade and costs \$18,000. Here, too, is cloisonné and lacquerware. A three-foot black lacquer vase with

dragon and phoenix and a gold leaf interior sells for \$660, but there is a large section devoted to less extravagant pieces. A 12-place set of china in a wide variety of traditional patterns can be had for less than \$200, complete with serving bowls.

On a less monumental scale is the chop, a type of seal that has been in use in China for centuries; it is a tradition that is still carried on in contemporary Hong Kong. Though many younger Hong Kong Chinese prefer the Western practice of signing their name, most older Chinese still close business deals, set up bank accounts and end letters with an ink print from the characters carved on the bottom of the chop.

Jade chops, which start at \$250, are impressive but most chops are made from marble, stone, ivory or plastic. A black stone chop contained in plastic tongs, which also harbors a pad of red ink, costs \$12 and makes an excellent gift; there are numerous merchants who will carve characters based on the sounds of the recipient's name into the base of a chop, for less than \$10.

Near the chops is the jewelry section. This is one of the few places in Hong Kong where you can be sure that the jade you buy is jade. The small stud earrings are often made from high quality jade. Prices vary: For the dark green jade expect to pay \$40 a pair. On the far side of the jewelry section is ivory. Be sure to see the ivory mah-jongg set, which sells for \$900 (plastic tiles are available for less than \$15 a set).

ALSO displayed in various cases in the room in which ivory is sold are figures from Chinese mythology in a wide range of sizes and workmanship. Among them are porcelain statues of the warrior Kwan Kung, patron of both Hong Kong's police and the colony's gangsters. Smiling at him from another case are statues of Tin Hau, goddess of seafarers, and in yet another case are figures of the goddess Koon Yum, who sits on an unfolding lotus leaf holding 16 weapons, one for each of her hands, and smiles enigmatically. Prices of the statues vary according to the quality of the details and the size, from \$10 for a tiny

Tin Hau to \$500 for a two-foot-high Koon Yum. Most, though, sell for less than \$50.

Also of note are the vases scattered about the room. The two-foot-high ones sell for less than \$300, with the exception of the Kwong Size vases from King Tak province; these go for several thousand dollars.

On the fourth floor are suitcases, musical instruments, sporting goods, shoes, leather and stationery. While most of this merchandise is not likely to tempt the Western buyer, there are some exceptional items. Among them are a gigantic kite in the form of a butterfly for \$100, woven carpets from Tianjin, and a selection of brushes and ink stones for calligraphy.

ALSO on the fourth floor is an office in which you can arrange for shipping your purchases. It is wise to watch while the goods are packed and to insist on lots of padding since there is no practical way to make a claim for damaged or missing goods.

There is no bargaining in the Chinese government-owned department stores, and the salespeople have little patience for those not fluent in Cantonese—but as a word of comfort, they don't have much for those that are. Prices are clearly marked, however. All the stores accept major credit cards; cash transactions are in Hong Kong dollars, 7.8 to the U.S. dollar at current rates of exchange.

Other branches of the Chinese Products Co. are at 488 Hennessy Road, also in Causeway Bay and at 73 Argyle Street, in Kowloon. Hours are 11 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. daily, with a 1 P.M. opening on Thursday. Causeway Bay is easily accessible by tram, bus, taxi and now, by subway (Causeway Bay stop on the Island line).

Other Chinese government-owned stores and branches of the stores mentioned can be found throughout the territories with most clustered in Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, and Central, Hong Kong.

William Schwalbe, assistant editor of *Insight* magazine, lives in Hong Kong. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

## NOVEMBER CALENDAR

- AUSTRIA**  
VIENNA, Börsendörfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).  
RECEIPTS—Nov. 7: Eva Mark-Mühler piano (Bach, Debussy).  
Nov. 12: Charlotte Lowrey-Mayer soprano, Karen de Paster piano (Mozart).  
Nov. 22: Frederick Marvin piano (Chopin, Dussak).  
CONCERTS—Nov. 2: The Chamber Orchestra of Europe, Claudio Abbado conductor, Rudolf Sackin piano, Salvatore Accardo violin (Bach, Mozart).  
Nov. 7: The Philharmonia (J. Strauss).  
Nov. 8 and 30: "Der Beiseitegesetz" (Millock).  
Nov. 9: Vermeer Quartet (Schubert, Weber).  
Nov. 13: Vienna String Sextet (Mozart, Puccini).  
Nov. 23 and 24: The Chamber Orchestra of Europe, Yehudi Menuhin conductor/violin, Douglas Boyd oboe (Bach, Haydn).  
Nov. 25: "Musikverein" (tel: 65.81.90).  
CONCERTS—Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra—Nov. 2 and 3: Leonard Bernstein conductor, Misha Maisky conductor (Schumann).  
Nov. 5 and 6: Leonard Bernstein conductor (Beethoven, Haydn).  
Nov. 29 and 30: Christoph von Doherty conductor (Berg, Dvorak).  
Nov. 4: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor (Tchaikovsky, Tchaikovsky).  
Nov. 8: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Leo Kasparov conductor, Ludwig Streicher conductor (Beethoven, Ruck).  
Nov. 10: Tonkünstler Orchestra, Edgar Steinhilber conductor, Grigori Sokolov piano (Rachmaninov, Schumann).  
Nov. 11: Franz Schubert Quartet (Schubert).  
Nov. 15 and 16: New Vienna Vocal Ensemble, Peter Altmann conductor (Schubert).  
Nov. 16: Bartok Quartet (Brahms, Mahler).  
Nov. 23 and 30: Clemencic Consort, René Clemencic conductor, Vienna Madrigal Choir, Xaver Meyer conductor (Bach).  
Nov. 24: "Xaver Meyer" (Bach).  
Nov. 25 and 26: Walter Berry/Erik Werba piano (Schubert, Wolf).  
Nov. 27: Philipps Mose piano (Beethoven, Chopin).  
Nov. 30: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Schubert).  
Nov. 31: "Strophes" (Bach).  
Nov. 1: "Sylvia" (Ménestier, Delibes).  
Nov. 2: "Raymond" (Pepica, Glazunov).  
OPERA—Nov. 2: "Electra" (R. Strauss).  
Nov. 3 and 5: "Faust" (Gounod).  
Nov. 4 and 7: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).
- BRUSSELS**, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 22: "Spanish Splendors and Belgian Villages, 1500-1700."  
Nov. 12: "Royaume des Beaux-Arts de Belgique" (tel: 513.55.46).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 22: "Goya."  
Nov. 12: "Royaume d'Art et d'Histoire" (tel: 733.56.10).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 22: "Los Iberos."
- SAO PAULO**, 18th Biennial Celebration (tel: 572.77.22).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 15: "Contemporary Art" (Borofsky, Dokuopul, Eckel, Duarte, Senai).  
To Dec. 15: "Modern Classics" (Pissarro, Segal, Maffei).  
To Dec. 15: "The Apprentice Tourist: Photos of the Amazon Region by Mauro Bittai and Mario de Andrade."
- DENMARK**  
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).  
EXHIBITION—To Dec. 1: "Russian Avant-Garde: 1910-1930" (Malevich, Kandinsky, Gontcharova).  
Nov. 14: Andrew Davis conductor, Louis Lortie piano (Beethoven, Elisabeth Treppevijs/Tchikovsky).
- ENGLAND**  
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).  
CONCERTS—London Symphony Orchestra—Nov. 2: Norman Del Mar conductor, Carol Wincott (Mozart, Rodrigo).  
Nov. 7: Andrew Davis conductor, Viktor Mulyova violin (Bertolotti, Paganini).  
Nov. 14: Andrew Davis conductor, Louis Lortie piano (Beethoven, Elisabeth Treppevijs/Tchikovsky).
- FRANCE**  
PARIS, A.D.A.C. Gallerie (tel: 42.77.96.26).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 28: "Sculpture, Engraved Glass, Paintings, Photography."  
Nov. 6 and 7: Gary Bertini conductor, Kristian Zimmerman piano (Liszt, Ruckel).  
Nov. 13 and 14: Christoph von Doherty conductor, Grigori Sokolov piano (Brahms, Schmitt).  
Nov. 16: Daniel Barenboim conductor/piano, Isaac Stern violin, Lubov Yordanoff violin (Bach, Bruch).  
Nov. 20 and 21: Daniel Barenboim conductor, András Schiff piano (Bach, Strauss).  
Nov. 22: Daniel Barenboim conductor, Izak Perlman violin (Mendelssohn, Weber).  
Nov. 23: Daniel Barenboim conductor, Ensemble Orchestral de Paris—Nov. 23: Jean-Pierre Waller conductor, Bruno Leoni Trio (Beethoven).  
Nov. 24: "Théâtre des Champs-Élysées" (tel: 47.23.47.77).  
DANCE—Dance Theater of Harlem—Nov. 4, 6-10: "Giselle" (Coralli, Perrot, Adam), Troy Game" (North, Brazilian music).  
Nov. 11-14, 16, 17: "Caravansera" (Beatty, Santana), "Voluntaries" (Tet-
- COLOGNE**, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).  
Ballet—Nov. 6: "Orpheus" (Ulrich, Shumann).  
JAZZ—Nov. 10: George Winston. OPERA—Nov. 2, 5, 13, 16, 19, 23: "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" (Monteverdi).  
Nov. 4 and 10: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).  
Nov. 8, 12, 14, 30: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).  
Nov. 17, 20, 29: "Elektra" (R. Strauss).  
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13.40.00).  
Ballet—Nov. 20-22: "Carmen." EXHIBITION—Nov. 2: "Carmen."  
CONCERTS—Nov. 3: Ensemble Modern, Ingo Metzmacher conductor, Matthias Tacke violin, Gerhard Oppitz piano (Berg).  
Nov. 7 and 8: Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra, Eilahu Inal conductor (Bosoni).  
Nov. 17: Mefo Quartet (Haydn).  
Nov. 23: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor (Beethoven, Weber).  
RECEIPTS—Nov. 2: André Gavioli piano (Chopin).  
Nov. 3: Bruno Leonardo Gelber piano (Beethoven, Liszt).  
Nov. 20: Christoph Pöppel violin, Maria Graf harp (Pergolesi, Tartin).  
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 25.15.51).  
CONCERTS—Nov. 3-5: Philharmonic Staatsorchester, Hans Zender conductor (Mahler, Schönberg).  
Ballet—Nov. 27 and 30: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).  
MUSICAL—Nov. 16: "My Fair Lady" (Lerner/Lowe).  
OPERA—Nov. 6, 9, 13: "La Traviata" (Verdi).  
Nov. 15 and 22: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).  
Nov. 21 and 24: "Katya Kabanova" (Janacek).
- GERMANY**  
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).  
OPERA—Nov. 2 and 6: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).  
Nov. 5, 8, 10: "Wozzeck" (Berg).  
Nov. 7 and 11: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).  
Nov. 17: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).  
Nov. 21: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
Nov. 27 and 30: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).  
Philharmonie (tel: 25.48.01).  
CONCERTS—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra—Nov. 5 and 6: Witold Lutoslawski conductor (Lutoslawski).  
Nov. 8 and 9: Václav Neumann conductor, Cecilie Licad piano (Glück, Mozart).  
Nov. 12 and 14: Herbert von Karajan conductor (Bruckner).  
Nov. 27: Reinhard Peters conductor (Friedl, Haydn).  
Nov. 30: Zubin Mehta conductor, Martha Argerich piano (Chopin).  
Nov. 10: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Günter Wand conductor (Bruckner).  
RECEIPTS—Nov. 7: André Watts piano (Liszt).  
Nov. 21: Bruno Leonardo Gelber piano (Beethoven).  
Nov. 28: André Gavioli piano (Chopin).
- ITALY**  
BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 30.28.59).  
EXHIBITION—To Nov. 30: "Luigi Bertelli."  
Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99).  
Ballet—Nov. 7: Cullberg Ballet. "Giselle" (Mats Ek, Adam).  
RECEIPTS—Nov. 4: Heinrich Schiff cello, Suna Abram piano. FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 27.72.36).  
OPERA—Nov. 3, 6, 10, 13, 16: "Un Ballo in Maschera" (Verdi).  
Nov. 14, 17, 20, 23, 26: "La Fille du Régiment" (Donizetti).  
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 587.92.11).  
Ballet—Nov. 11-13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 27: "La bibbia domestica" (Cranko, Scarlatti).  
CONCERTS—Orchestra del Teatro alla Scala—Nov. 6-8: Gustav Kuhn conductor (R. Strauss).  
Nov. 13: Eilahu Inal conductor (Mahler).
- NETHERLANDS**  
AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 51.83.45).  
CONCERTS—Concertgebouw Orchestra—Nov. 9: Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor (Mozart, Schubert).  
Nov. 13-15: Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor, George Peterson clarinet (Haydn, Schubert).  
Nov. 2: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Thomas Sanderling conductor, Raphael Oleg violin.  
Nov. 3: European Chamber Orchestra Per Musica, Viktor Liberman: Julian Reynolds conductor, Viktor Liberman violin (Debussy, Ravel).  
Nov. 6: Dutch Symphony Orchestra, Edo de Waart conductor (Mahler).  
Nov. 18: Cologne Chamber Ensemble (Bach, Vivaldi).  
Nov. 23: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivon conductor, Sabine Meyer clarinet (Mozart, Wagner).
- UNITED STATES**  
NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.01).  
EXHIBITION—Jan. 5: "India!"  
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).  
EXHIBITIONS—To Dec. 3: "New Photography" (Berman, Mendoza, Ross, Spano).  
To Jan. 7: "Contrasts of Form: Geometric Abstract Art 1910-1990" (Washington D.C., National Portrait Gallery) (tel: 357.27.00).  
EXHIBITIONS—To Feb. 8: "Women on Time."  
To April 13: "Private Lives of Public Figures: The Nineteenth Century Family Print."



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	152.00	151.00	151.00	+1.00	
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
GE	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus.	1375.44	1363.34	1363.34	+1.00	
Trans.	148.11	147.34	147.34	+1.00	
UTI	148.70	147.11	147.11	+1.00	
Comp.	557.29	551.22	551.22	+1.00	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	1197.77	1194.44	1194.44	+1.00	
Industries	1297.77	1294.44	1294.44	+1.00	
Utilities	107.77	107.00	107.00	+1.00	
Finance	117.77	117.00	117.00	+1.00	

Thursdays  
**NYSE**  
Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 121,536,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 128,340,000  
Prev. consolidated close 144,484.68

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low	Volume down
228	278	274	27	15	3,753,585
Total volume 12,971,520					

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Close	Week	Year		
Composite	245.54	+1.00	+1.00		
Industries	245.54	+1.00	+1.00		
Utilities	245.54	+1.00	+1.00		
Finance	245.54	+1.00	+1.00		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	152.00	151.00	151.00	+1.00	
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
GE	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Bonds	Utilities	Industries	Close	Chg.	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+1.00	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+1.00	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+1.00	

NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low	Volume down
228	278	274	27	15	3,753,585
Total volume 12,971,520					

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26
100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Standard & Poor's Index					
Industries	Utilities	Finance	Composite	High	Low
119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15
119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15
119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15	119.15

AMEX Sales					
4 P.M. Volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. cost volume	High	Low	Close
12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520
12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520
12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520
12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520
12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520	12,971,520

12 Month High Low Stock					
Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

## Prices Turn Down on the NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange turned downward Thursday as the rally of the past few sessions faltered in the face of some negative U.S. economic news.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, which closed Wednesday at a record high, slipped 1.26 to 1,374.31.

Advances slightly outnumbered declines on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume totaled 121,536 million shares compared with 120,336 million in the previous session.

The NYSE's composite index lost .04 to 109.65.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was up .50 at 228.61.

U.S. government statistics provided little support for hopes of reviving economic growth.

The Commerce Department reported that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit set a record in September, with imports exceeding exports by \$15.5 billion. It also said new factory orders dropped 0.6 percent last month.

The agency also said that the index of leading economic indicators posted a smaller-than-expected 0.1-percent gain.

Nevertheless, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that five consecutive monthly increases in the leading-indicators index portended continued economic growth in 1986.

And speculation persisted on Wall Street that the Federal Reserve might soon relax its credit policy further. Some analysts argue that the current performance of the economy, the more likely some Fed action becomes.

Charles Comer of Oppenheimer & Co. said conviction that the market will continue climbing remains relatively low.

## M-1 Surges \$8.5 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, rose \$8.5 billion in the latest week, substantially more than had been expected, lessening the prospect of an immediate cut in the Federal Reserve's discount rate.

The increase followed two weeks of sharp decline — \$6.8 billion and \$3.3 billion — and the market had been looking for an increase of around \$6 billion.

"But the \$8.5-billion increase was a surprise and leaves M-1 roughly \$10 billion above target," said David M. Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lanson & Co. "As a result of the rise, the Fed will hold reserve pressures stable while the dust settles on the wild volatility in money numbers the past seven weeks."

M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

"The bottom line is that we are seeing the current advance run out of steam," Mr. Comer said.

Noting the renewed linkage between the performance of the bond market and the progress of equities, Mr. Comer said that stocks could continue to take their cue from the bonds a while longer. But he said that the broader market is not performing as well as the Dow. That, rather than the progress of the blue chip index, could determine the ultimate direction of the market, Mr. Comer said.

(AP, UPI)

12 Month High Low Stock					
Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00



# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1985

## TECHNOLOGY

### Aerospace Cost-Cutters Turning to Used Software

By DAVID E. SANGER  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the midst of a remarkably stubborn computer slump, there seems to be an insatiable demand for used hardware. Now leading U.S. aerospace companies hope to do the same with software — slightly used software that can be "recycled" in programs for new airplanes, weapons and communications systems.

The aim is to drastically cut the time it takes to develop new equipment for the Pentagon, which recently concluded that 80 percent of the labor content in "mission critical" systems lies in the design of increasingly unwieldy programs.

Proponents of the technology, chiefly the new Software Productivity Consortium in Reston, Virginia, boast that it could save more than half the time now required to design and write some of the largest programs used by the Defense Department and its contractors.

But other computer experts are wary and say that a host of obstacles — most technical, some legal — will have to be surmounted before program "modules" can be snapped into place.

"It's something we have been talking about for 10 years," said Peter Freeman, a professor at the University of California at Irvine, where academia's largest reusable software project is under way. "The problem is that the Japanese listened to us too, and five years ago, while we were still talking, they started doing something about it."

In the mid-1960s, when airplanes and communications systems were far simpler, so little depended on computers that the average military system required less than five months of software development time. Today, hardly a landing gear is locked in place or a navigation system turned on without the oversight of one or more computer systems. By most estimates, it now takes eight years to develop software for a complex military system.

**It now takes eight years to develop software for some military systems.**

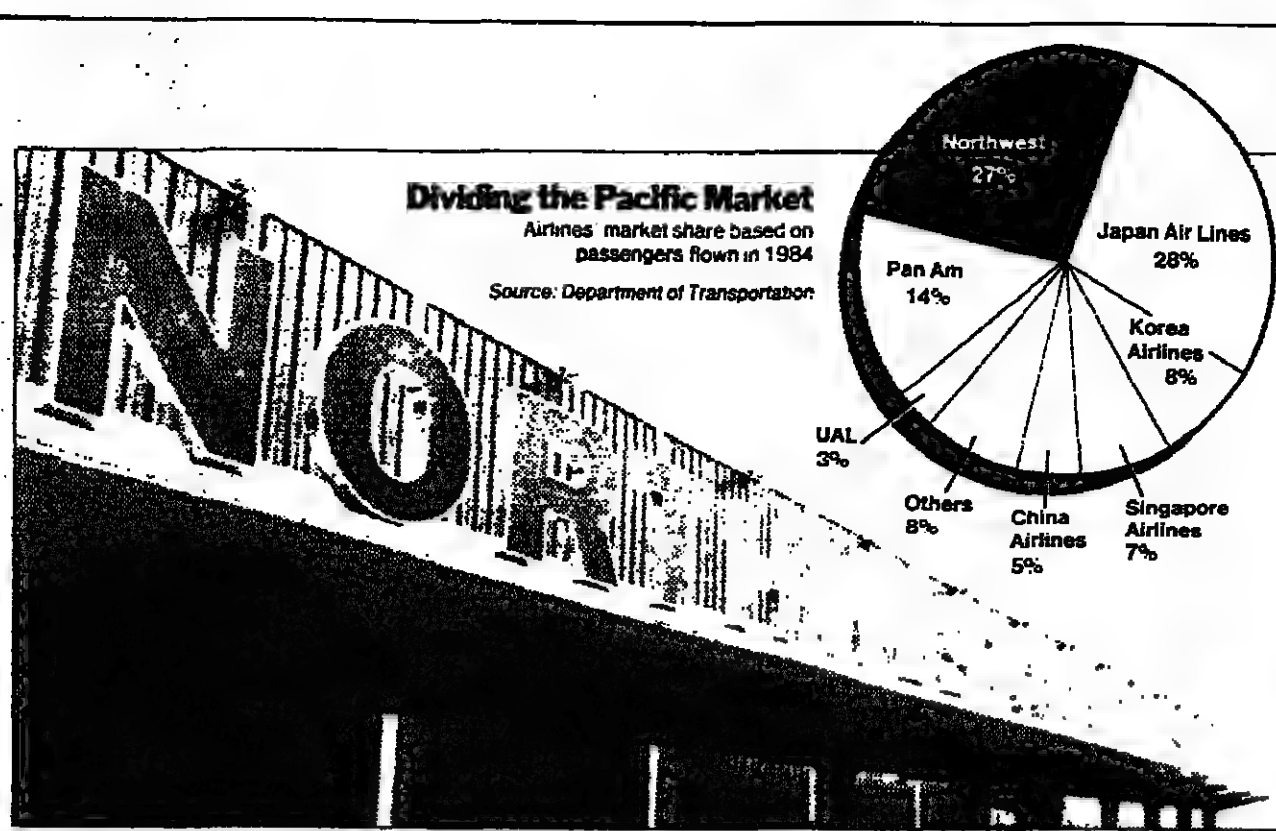
THE frustrating part for programmers is that much of their time is spent reinventing the wheel, writing computer code very similar to programs written many times before.

"Probably 70 percent of the software developed by the major aerospace manufacturers has been written sometime, somewhere before," said V. Edward Jones, president of the consortium, which was formed by 12 aerospace companies that include TRW, Grumman, Boeing, General Dynamics, Lockheed and Northrop. "But there has never been a library where those programs can be cut up into pieces, indexed by function and then stored."

Building that library has become the first task of the consortium, which is starting with a \$20-million annual budget and about 200 employees. Once the system is operating, Mr. Jones hopes, a Boeing programmer, for example, would be able to isolate the program fragment he needs, place it into a larger program under development and rest assured that it has already been debugged, or rid of errors.

But programs, unfortunately, are rarely written in neat modules that can be snapped on and off like hubcaps. Instead, they are riddled with interdependencies — logical loops that rely on information gained elsewhere in the execution of the program. "It's an interconnection problem," said Mr. Freeman. "And there is no easy way out. Sometimes you need an interconnection language, some way to connect all of the modules and make sure they work together."

The troubles do not end there. Only recently has the Pentagon (Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)



### Northwest Guards Its Pacific Flank

By Agis Salpukis  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Next year, Northwest Airlines Inc. will move its headquarters from the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport to a new building on a spacious site in rural Minnesota. From its windows, the staff will look out on three lovely duck ponds dotting the vast property, and an almost limitless view of the surrounding countryside.

Until recently, the prospects for success for Northwest, the seventh-largest U.S. airline and the biggest American carrier in the Pacific, seemed just as limitless.

But for the first time since the 1950s, when Northwest was near bankruptcy, the company feels vulnerable. The dark cloud on its horizon: the agreement that Pan American World Airways has negotiated to sell its extensive Pacific routes to United Airlines, the largest U.S. carrier.

"United is three times the size of us," said Steven G. Rothmeier, Northwest's president and chief executive officer. "There is no way you can match their feed system."

If the Department of Transportation, which recently announced preliminary approval of the acquisition, gives the final nod to Pan Am's proposal, Mr. Rothmeier says, Northwest would be greatly weakened over the long term and may even be forced to merge with a larger carrier to survive. That, at

least, is the case he has been making in his vigorous effort to get the approval reversed.

His campaign seems doomed. Elizabeth Hanford Doie, secretary of transportation, has rejected the argument that Northwest will be severely harmed by the United-Pan Am accord. And most airline analysts doubt that Northwest's survival is at stake.

"It could put a lot of pressure on Northwest, but not to the point of driving them out of business," said Edmund Greenleaf of Merrill Lynch & Co.

Still, Mr. Greenleaf adds, "it certainly will make the Pacific a much tougher place to show the kind of good results they have shown in the past." And some analysts say that if, as expected, the proposal — the largest route case in aviation history — wins final approval in its present form from Mrs. Doie this week, Northwest eventually could be forced to seek a merger partner such as Delta Air Lines or Eastern Airlines. Even then, such a merger would not give Northwest a feeder network the size of United's huge domestic system, which carries more than 120,000 passengers daily.

Julius Madrus, airline analyst at Salomon Brothers, says that if Northwest does wind up in a merger with a major carrier, other airlines may feel at such a disadvantage that they, too, will initiate mergers. "The degree of

concentration in the industry will increase," he said, and that could mean more control over prices and thus higher fares for consumers.

While the proposed \$750-million United-Pan Am agreement has introduced some uncertainty into the long-term outlook for both the industry and for Northwest — which this year relied on the lucrative, but increasingly competitive, Pacific market for 40 percent of its total traffic — the short-term prospects for the airline are still strong.

During the past six years, Northwest has been gearing up to expand its Pacific operations. As of last year, it had captured about 27 percent of that market, compared with Pan Am's 14 percent.

In the third quarter ending Sept. 30, net profit for Northwest's parent, NWA Inc., fell 6.9 percent to \$39.0 million from \$45.9 million. But Northwest is considered one of the healthiest carriers in the industry, with 1984 earnings of \$86.8 million on revenues of \$2.4 billion, decades of steady growth, and a 30-year tradition of cost-conscious management. It has paid out dividends without interruption since the early 1950s.

Although he insists that a United with Pacific routes will hobble Northwest in the long term, Mr. Rothmeier acknowledges his (Continued on Page 16, Col. 5)

### Inco Ltd. Asks LME to Suspend Nickel Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Inco Ltd., the big Toronto-based nickel producer, said Thursday that it had asked the London Metal Exchange to consider halting trading in nickel because of acute pressure on prices caused by the tin crisis.

There was no immediate reaction from the exchange. But analysts said the request was a clear sign that the week-old suspension of tin trading by the LME is beginning to affect other metals markets.

Dealers said Thursday that spot metal prices fell during the session in erratic and sometimes disorderly trading as buyers backed away from committing cash to physical metals of any kind. Buyers were reluctant to take delivery even at discounts, the dealers noted.

The LME suspended tin trading last Thursday after the International Tin Council, comprising the 22 major tin producing and consuming countries, said it could no longer afford to support the metal's price at agreed-upon levels.

The suspension has been extended until at least Monday, and worldwide tin trading has been virtually shut down amid fears that the metal's price could collapse once it is lifted.

Traders said that if tin trading is resumed without ITC support, the metal's price could tumble by as much as \$2,000 (\$2,850) a ton from its level of \$3,140 before the ITC problems surfaced last week.

Inco, the non-communist world's largest nickel producer, said it had requested the trading suspension because the current "tin crisis is unduly influencing" nickel prices.

Nickel fell to \$1.76 a pound on the LME Thursday from \$1.78 on Wednesday. It traded earlier this week at \$1.90 a pound.

Most analysts agreed that Inco's request would likely be refused on the grounds that many LME members holding tin might go bankrupt if unable to liquidate their nickel holdings.

Meanwhile, banking sources said Thursday that banks threatened by the crisis in the world tin market

met Thursday with the Bank of England, which oversees the London Metal Exchange.

Banks from Malaysia, the world's largest tin producer, were among those meeting with Britain's central bank in an apparent effort to secure financial backing, according to the sources.

The Bank of England refused to confirm the meeting, citing its rule of confidentiality.

Banks in Europe, South America and the Far East face a serious threat because of their loans to the ITC, which has used the loans to support tin prices in the face of the metal's oversupply on world markets.

Industry estimates place the ITC's bank debt as high as \$500 million.

The sources said that the British government has come under increasing pressure to guarantee future borrowings by the ITC as an essential prerequisite to any solution to the current crisis.

### Creditors Extend Venezuela Freeze On Public Debt

Reuters

CARACAS — Venezuela's creditor banks granted a 30-day extension to its 2½-year public sector debt payments freeze, banking sources said Thursday.

The extension, which begins Friday, was intended to "give more time to reach agreement on a draft model contract for the \$21.2-billion package that must go out to 450 creditor banks for approval."

Outline agreement was reached in September last year but contract agreement has been held up by Venezuelan insistence on a contingency clause for unforeseen economic circumstances. The sources said Venezuela was seeking renegotiation of the agreement should oil prices plunge.

### Currency Rates

Currency	Oct. 31	Oct. 30
Australian dollar	1.2815	1.2815
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36
British pound	1.6125	1.6125
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125
Deutsche mark	2.48	2.48
French franc	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	1,360	1,360
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60
Netherlands guilder	3.60	3.60
New Zealand dollar	0.47	0.47
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64
Swiss franc	1.736	1.736
West German mark	2.48	2.48
Yen	163.60	163.60

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British pound	1.6125	1.6125
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125
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French franc	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	1,360	1,360
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60
Netherlands guilder	3.60	3.60
New Zealand dollar	0.47	0.47
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64
Swiss franc	1.736	1.736
West German mark	2.48	2.48
Yen	163.60	163.60

### Interest Rates

Rate	Oct. 30/31
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8

Rate	Oct. 31
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8

Rate	Oct. 31
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8

Rate	Oct. 31
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8

Rate	Oct. 31
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8

Rate	Oct. 31
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8

### Economy Still Sluggish In U.S. in September

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's main gauge of future economic activity rose only 0.1 percent in September while new orders for manufactured goods fell 0.6 percent, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

And in another report, the department said that the country's trade deficit with the rest of the world widened in September to another monthly record.

Although there were bright spots within the individual reports, economists said, the numbers taken together continued to portray an economy weighed down by a flood of imports.

The huge trade deficit has been the principal factor holding back U.S. economic growth this year. The United States has lost 340,000 manufacturing jobs since January as American producers have lost foreign and domestic markets to cheaper foreign competition.

The Commerce Department said the trade deficit, the difference between imports and exports, surged to a monthly record of \$15.5 billion in September, an increase of \$7.9 billion, which had been the year's low.

The big jump came from a 21.8-percent rise in imports, to \$33.3 billion, the Commerce Department said. Exports rose 1.8 percent, to \$17.7 billion.

Some economists had been expressing moderate optimism based on a belief that the worst of the country's trading woes might be over with the declines this year in the value of the dollar.

The September deficit, which included a record deficit of \$5.1 billion for the first nine months of the year at \$106.7 billion, 12 percent worse than the same period last year.

This year's total deficit is expected to hit \$150 billion, far above last year's record of \$123.3 billion.

Meanwhile, economists said that the slight 0.1-percent rise in the Index of Leading Indicators, which is designed to forecast the future course of the economy, was in line with expectations. The September rise, the smallest since an identical gain in June, marked the fifth consecutive month that the index has shown an increase.

Economists pointed out, however, that the index is a notoriously volatile yardstick that is often subject to wide revisions. Indeed, the department revised the August index to a 0.9-percent gain from 0.7 percent but left the rise in the July index unchanged at 0.7 percent.

David Wyss, an economist with Data Resources Inc., a private forecasting firm, said the index has been signaling modest growth in coming months.

He predicted that the gross national product, the widest measure of a nation's output of goods and services, would grow at an annual rate of around 2.5 percent in the final three months of this year and at a similar pace next year.

The gross national product rose at a 3.3-percent annual rate in the third quarter, up sharply from the 1.1-percent pace in the first six months of the year.

The 0.1-percent rise in the leading index stemmed from a rise in five of the 11 indicators available.

The biggest positive contributor was a rise in the money supply followed by an increase in the average workweek. Other positive factors were contracts for capital equipment, building permits and changes in sensitive materials prices.

Five indicators declined, with the biggest negative factor coming from a drop in stock market prices. Other negative factors were a change in the amount of credit, net business formation, a rise in unemployment claims and new orders for consumer goods. One indicator, the speed with which orders are filled, was unchanged.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

### Mexico Raises Light Oil, Cuts Heavy Crude

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has announced that it will raise the price of light crude and lower the price of heavy oil.

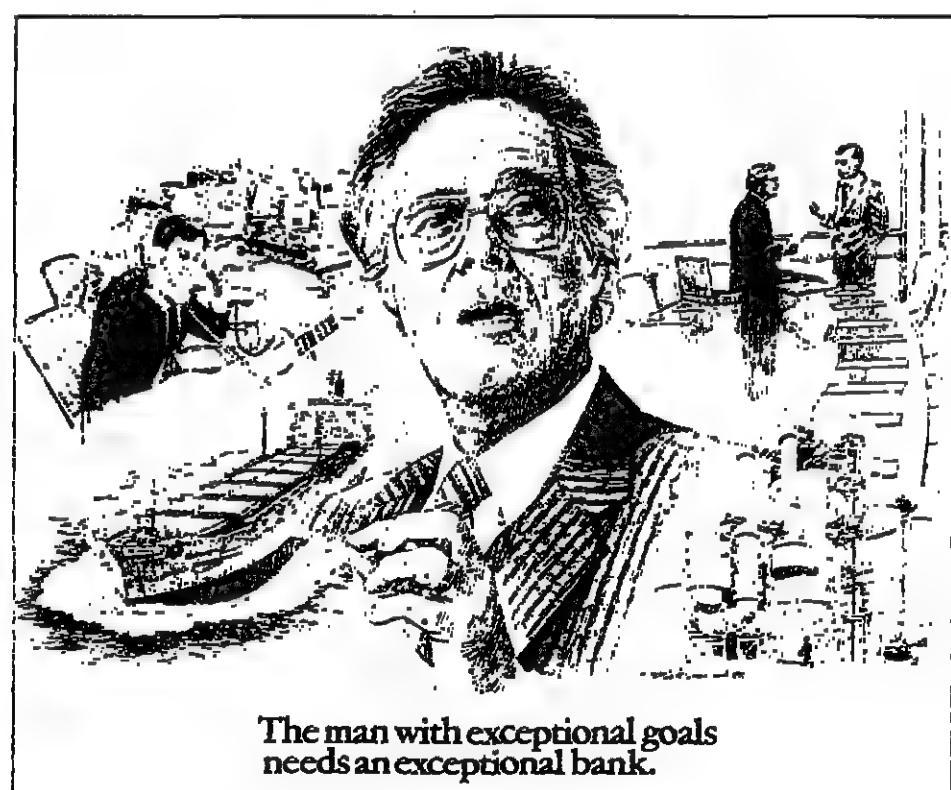
The government oil company, Petroleos Mexicanos, said Wednesday that Mexico was raising the price of light crude by an average of 60 cents a barrel. The price of heavy crude will fall 40 cents.

Pemex said the new prices, effective Friday, would bring more money to Mexico, which has a \$96.4-billion debt. Two major earthquakes in September have further aggravated the country's problems.

Pemex said light Isthmus oil would rise from \$26.25 to \$26.75 a barrel for Europe, from \$26.50 to \$26.90 for the Far East, and from \$26.75 to \$27.50 for the United States.

Heavy Maya oil will drop from \$22.50 to \$22.10 for Europe, from \$23 to \$22.60 for the Far East, and from \$23.50 to \$23.10 for the United States.

Mexico's volume of exports from July to October averaged more than 1,525 million barrels a day, Pemex said.



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### Trade Development Bank

An American Express company

### Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Thursday in Taiwan for a holiday. There was no afternoon trading in France because of a holiday. On Friday, markets are closed in Austria, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Philippines for a holiday.







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## International Harvester Restructures Financing

**CHICAGO** — International Harvester said Thursday that it had restructured its financing and would reduce half its debt to the company pension fund.

The company said it would pay more than \$500 million to the pension fund, reducing its liability by about half. Its refinancing also will enable the truck manufacturer to re-enter the commercial paper market.

Funds going into the pension fund will come from International Harvester's financing subsidiary, International Harvester Credit Corp., which will pay a dividend of \$350 million to the parent company.

The company said its financing subsidiary would raise cash by issuing

debentures, payable in the future. The subsidiary also has raised cash recently by selling some of the receivable accounts generated when International Harvester was still in the farm-equipment business, which it sold last year to Tenneco Inc. The company now manufactures and sells medium- and heavy-duty trucks.

The credit corporation also will reduce its bank borrowings and interest costs by replacing its \$1.5-billion revolving credit line with a \$1.2-billion credit line that expires in 1989.

In 1984 the company lost \$55 million on sales of \$4.8 billion, compared with a \$485-million loss in 1983 on sales of \$3.6 billion. Its worst year was 1982, when it posted a loss of \$1.7 billion on sales of \$4.3 billion.

## Disney Team Visiting Spain

**VALENCIA, Spain** — An inspection team from Walt Disney Productions has arrived in Spain to study possible locations for a new theme park on the Mediterranean coast, local officials said Thursday.

Engineers, topographers and designers from the company will survey suggested sites in Catalonia, Castile and Andalusia over the next three days. Another Disney team is examining locations in France, the officials said.

A government spokesman, Javier Solana, told reporters Wednesday that the cabinet would bring together the offers of the different regions to convince Disney to locate the new park in Spain.

## Sime Darby to Seek Joint Energy Ventures

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Sime Darby, the diversified Malaysian commodities and financial group, plans to set up joint ventures with foreign companies in oil and gas exploration to lessen its dependence on plantations.

The group's chief executive, Ahmad Yahya, said Thursday that the group is looking at such companies as Australia's Broken Hill Pty. as potential partners when the national oil company, Petronas, opens the next round of bidding for oil-exploration permits in March.

"It is part of our plans to develop nonplantation activities," he said. Sime Darby posted a pretax profit of 210.7 million ringgit (\$86 million) in the year ended June, down from 214.3 million a year earlier.

Sime Darby expects that oil and gas exploration in Malaysia will continue for at least the next 10 years, Mr. Ahmad said.

He stressed, however, that Sime Darby is not moving out of the plantation sector, its core business, despite depressed commodity prices in recent years.

The company also is engaged in tractor sales, insurance, property development and tire production. It has investments in Southeast Asia, Australia, Britain and the United States.

Mr. Ahmad said that Sime Darby is still awaiting approval from Australia's Foreign Investment Review Board to raise its stake in Australia's Morlock Brothers to 50 percent from 15 percent.

He said Morlock, which is a franchised Suzuki Motor Co. dealer, is an attractive investment because it is listed on the Perth Stock Exchange.

## Honda Rejects UAW Bid To Represent Ohio Plant

**MARYSVILLE, Ohio** — Honda of America Manufacturing Co. said Thursday that it had rejected the United Auto Workers' request to bargain for about 2,600 workers at its Marysville assembly plant.

The UAW last week said it would seek bargaining rights and would file a petition for a representation election with the National Labor Relations Board if the company refused the request. Honda said it had received indications from a survey of production workers that the union did not command majority support.

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## COMPANY NOTES

**Ford-Werke AG of West Germany** said it plans to recall Sierra models built between June 1982 and April 1984 to check for a possible seatbelt defect. A spokesman said that 25 percent of those cars had seatbelts with rivets that could break under extreme conditions.

**Hospital Corp. of America** has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to dispose of two hospitals and a hospital management contract in Tennessee. The U.S. agency said RCA's ownership of two hospital chains could lessen competition in the Chattanooga area.

**Jaguar PLC** said it produced 28,000 Series 111 sedans and XJS sports cars in the first nine months of 1985, 14.8 percent more than during the like period last year. Jaguar said its production target for this year is 38,000 cars.

**Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.** said its parent company net income rose 105 percent to \$7.07 billion yen (\$175 million) in the six months ending Sept. 30. Sales fell 14 percent to \$69.75 billion yen from 1.02 trillion yen in the 1984 first half.

**Nissan Motor Co.** said it wants to accelerate by one year the second phase of production plans for the Auster model at its plant in Washington, England. Production in Britain is to begin in August 1986, with the next stage to begin in 1990.

**Toshiba Corp. of Tokyo** said it has signed a five-year agreement with SGS Microelectronics SpA, a major Italian semiconductor maker, to produce integrated circuits for telecommunication equipment.

**Union Bank of Finland Ltd.**, the country's largest commercial bank, has acquired more than 50 percent of the shares in Bank of Helsinki Ltd., officials said. Union Bank on Thursday bought a 20-percent stake from Skopbank, ending a fight for control of BOH.

**Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.** has terminated four pension funds, with \$475 million in unfunded liabilities, and turned them over to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., which insures the pensions of U.S. workers. The move in effect doubled PBGC's deficit to more than \$1 billion.

## U.S. Economy Still Sluggish

(Continued from Page 11)

Baldridge said the modest rise in the leading index still pointed to continued growth in 1986 because of the components that had risen.

"Key leading indicators directly related to forthcoming production are pointing upward, including the factory workweek, new orders for plant and equipment and permits for homebuilding," he said. "Defense orders for capital goods, which are not included in the leading index, also have been rising."

In its third report Thursday, the Commerce Department said that orders to U.S. factories for manufactured goods fell 0.6 percent in September.

New factory orders, which are closely watched as an indicator of industry's ability to add capacity and new jobs, had risen 1.5 percent in August.

Without the big decline in the volatile defense category, however, new orders would have risen 0.3 percent in September.

The overall decline included a 0.8-percent fall in orders for durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, and a 0.3-percent drop in orders for nondurable goods. An advance report had put the drop in durable-goods orders at a steeper 1.1 percent.

(AP, Reuters)

## U.S. Interest Reported in Japan Link

**TOKYO** — Four U.S. telecommunications companies have asked to join Kokusai Denhin Denwa Co. in high-speed, low-cost digital satellite communications service between Japan and the United States, KDD sources said Thursday.

The sources identified the U.S. companies as Satellite Business Systems, which is affiliated with MCI Telecommunications Corp.; Comsat International; American Satellite; and AT&T Communications, an international telephone

division of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The service is to use a new communications satellite of the multinational International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium to transmit data across the Pacific to banks, trading houses and computer companies.

The data will travel at two megabits per second, compared with Intel's present satellite speed of 56 kilobits per second, according to the sources at KDD, Japan's overseas telephone and telegraph monopoly.

## Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada			
Can. General Electric		1985 1984 1983	
Revenue	237.9	238.9	238.9
Net Inc.	10.1	11.1	11.1
Per Share	1.25	1.36	1.36
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dividend Yield	2.0	1.8	1.8
Dividend Payout	16.7	16.7	16.7
Dividend Coverage	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dividend Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985 two include stock of \$5.4 million in 1984. Changes from changes in accounting for 1984. Net income of \$2.6 million in both years from insurance acquisition.			
Data General			
3rd Quarter	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	299.3	322.4	322.4
Net Inc.	10.2	11.2	11.2
Per Share	1.02	1.09	1.09
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dividend Yield	2.42	2.31	2.31
Dividend Payout	24.2	23.1	23.1
Dividend Coverage	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dividend Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985 two exclude stock of \$2.6 million in 9 months.			
Sherrill Gordon Mines			
3rd Quarter	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	81.7	76.0	76.0
Net Inc.	3.68	3.68	3.68
Per Share	1.14	1.14	1.14
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dividend Yield	2.19	2.19	2.19
Dividend Payout	21.9	21.9	21.9
Dividend Coverage	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dividend Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985 two exclude stock of \$1.34 million in 9 months.			
United States			
Briggs & Stratton		1985 1984 1983	
3rd Quarter	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	551.8	594.4	594.4
Net Inc.	10.2	11.2	11.2
Per Share	1.02	1.09	1.09
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dividend Yield	2.42	2.31	2.31
Dividend Payout	24.2	23.1	23.1
Dividend Coverage	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dividend Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985 two include stock of \$2.6 million in 9 months.			
Caboat			
3rd Quarter	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	310.4	310.4	310.4
Net Inc.	10.1	11.1	11.1
Per Share	1.25	1.36	1.36
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dividend Yield	2.0	1.8	1.8
Dividend Payout	16.7	16.7	16.7
Dividend Coverage	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dividend Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985 two include stock of \$2.6 million in 9 months.			
Harcoet Bruce Jew.			
3rd Quarter	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	711.8	711.8	711.8
Net Inc.	41.0	41.0	41.0
Per Share	4.04	4.04	4.04
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dividend Yield	0.61	0.61	0.61
Dividend Payout	6.1	6.1	6.1
Dividend Coverage	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dividend Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985 two include stock of \$2.6 million in 9 months.			
Internorth			
3rd Quarter	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	38.9	38.9	38.9
Net Inc.	1.1	1.1	1.1
Per Share	1.1	1.1	1.1
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dividend Yield	2.27	2.27	2.27
Dividend Payout	22.7	22.7	22.7
Dividend Coverage	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dividend Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985 two include stock of \$2.6 million in 9 months.			
Masco			
3rd Quarter	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	250.0	250.0	250.0
Net Inc.	10.1	11.1	11.1
Per Share	1.25	1.36	1.36
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dividend Yield	2.0	1.8	1.8
Dividend Payout	16.7	16.7	16.7
Dividend Coverage	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dividend Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985 two include stock of \$2.6 million in 9 months.			



# FIRST

In August 1985, Research Services Ltd. released a study of the reading habits of international financial managers in Europe. The study showed conclusively that more read Institutional Investor than any other magazine...including:

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- Business Week
- Fortune
- Time
- Newsweek
- Der Spiegel
- Le Nouvel Economiste

In fact, in virtually every category—from job responsibility of financial manager to industry to geographic location, the story remained the same: Institutional Investor ranked first.

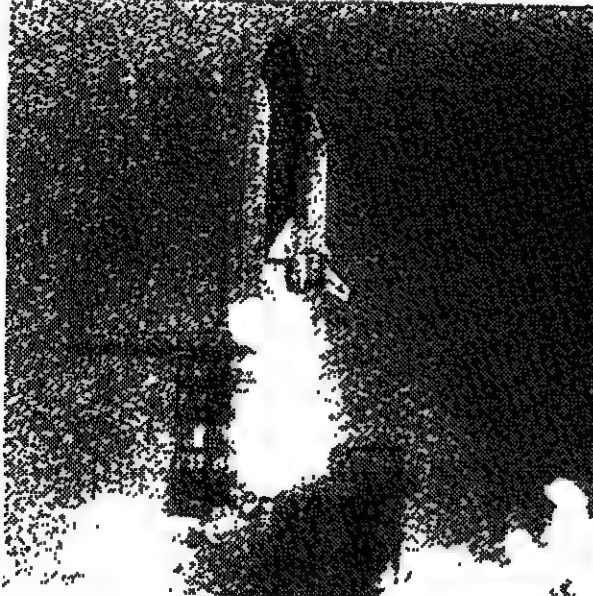
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## U.S. Futures

Oct. 31

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT (CBT) 3,000 bushels per bushel

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## Metals

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

Year	State	County	Population	Area	Density	Water	Forest	Urban	Rural	Uninc.	Pop. 1000	Pop. 2500	Pop. 5000	Pop. 10000	Pop. 25000	Pop. 50000	Pop. 100000	Pop. 250000	Pop. 500000	Pop. 1000000	Pop. 2500000	Pop. 5000000	Pop. 10000000	Pop. 25000000	Pop. 50000000	Pop. 100000000	Pop. 250000000	Pop. 500000000	Pop. 1000000000	Pop. 2500000000	Pop. 5000000000	Pop. 10000000000	Pop. 25000000000	Pop. 50000000000	Pop. 100000000000	Pop. 250000000000	Pop. 500000000000	Pop. 1000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000	Pop. 5000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 10000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 25000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 50000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 250000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 500000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 2500000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 5000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 100	Pop. 25000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Pop. 500	Pop. 1000	Pop. 2500	Pop. 5000	Pop. 100	Pop. 25000	Pop. 500	Pop. 1000	Pop. 2500
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A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a dimly lit interior, likely a restaurant or bar. A person is visible in the background near a brightly lit window or doorway. The foreground is dark and cluttered with various objects, including what appears to be a table with bottles and glasses. The image has a grainy, high-contrast quality.

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## South Africa's Mediator Is Said to Urge Reforms

By Allister Sparks

**JOHANNESBURG** — South Africa will not solve its foreign-debt crisis unless it makes major political changes and moves to end racial apartheid, according to a source close to the mediator mediating the debt dispute between South Africa and the banks holding its \$14-billion short-term foreign debt.

The unnamed source, purportedly expressing the views of the mediator, Fritz Leutwiler, was quoted in an interview in South Africa's leading financial daily, *Business Day*, that creditor banks would refuse to sign an agreement on the country's debt freeze unless the internal political situation changed.

If there were no change, the banks would maintain a capital boycott of South Africa, the source said.

The warning from South Africa's own mediators came just one week after Mr. Leutwiler met with the creditor banks in London, and as the country underwent a test of white attitudes toward reform and the continuing unrest with a series of special legislative elections.

It also came on a day when the banks' monitors would have reported the highest riot death toll in

more than a month, with at least seven blacks killed in the segregated townships.

The next debt meeting is scheduled for Nov. 26. In the meantime, Mr. Leutwiler and his mediating team are collecting the views of the creditor banks.

According to the source quoted by *Business Day*, who was interviewed in Zurich, the attitude of the banks has been stiffened by some of Pretoria's recent hard-line actions. He cited as an example the execution of Benjamin Moliso, an African National Congress member, despite international appeals for clemency.

American banks had taken the lead in insisting on political change as a condition for reaching an agreement, the source said, but he stressed that others, including at least one prominent Swiss bank, were now also taking this line.

South Africa declared a moratorium on debt repayments Sept. 1 when U.S. banks then other banks refused to roll over the country's short-term loans, causing a slump in the rand. The Pretoria government then engaged Mr. Leutwiler, a leading Swiss banker, as a mediator to try to reach an agreement on the loan repayments.

## U.K. Joblessness Stayed at 13.1% For October

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Britain was steady at 13.1 percent in October, the government announced Thursday.

While the actual number of unemployed people fell by 69,337 in October, the adjusted adult jobless rate — the best guide to employment trends — fell by only 4,300, the Employment Department said.

Employment Secretary Lord Young said the figures were "mildly encouraging," but opposition spokesmen accused the Conservative government of acquiescing in unemployment.

On an unadjusted basis, the unemployment rate dropped from 13.5 percent of the work force to 13.5 percent, with almost 3.28 million out of work.

"Unemployment after allowing for seasonal adjustments has remained broadly level for the last six months," Lord Young said. But he said that "more months of figures like these will be needed before we can be sure that the long, persistent upward rise in unemployment has come to an end."

## U.S. Lists What It Says Are 200 Trade Barriers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration has cataloged for Congress more than 200 foreign trade barriers that it says impede American exports, from soda ash to telecommunications equipment.

The administration said Wednesday that it was seeking to eliminate all these barriers by negotiations with other countries or by challenges under U.S. law or through international organizations.

A 241-page report issued Wednesday, required under the 1984 Trade and Tariff Act, is the first government listing of such barriers ever compiled, and it will be used both in fighting the practices and in setting priorities for a new round of multilateral trade talks.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, acknowledged in a transmittal letter to the Senate Finance Committee that many of the trade barriers are permitted under international law or practice and are therefore not "unfair" in a legal sense.

As a result, he reported, the administration is giving a "high priority" to the new trade round as a way to bargain down the foreign obstacles to U.S. concessions.

In comments to reporters, Mr. Yeutter said he believes that the new round could begin by next fall. He answered questions at a dinner given by the European Community's ambassador, Sir Roy Denman, who himself said of the new trade round: "There is now the prospect of something rolling."

From Australia to Venezuela, the administration's catalog, formally known as the National Trade Estimates, ticks off each barrier and what is being done about it.

"The existing international trade structure condones too many trade barriers," said Mr. Yeutter. "Beyond that, there are many areas of growing importance — such as services and investment — where there are no rules at all." That leaves countries free to set up barriers.

Japan, with more barriers than any other country, takes up 25 pages, or nearly 10 percent of the catalog. The section on Japan starts with a description of its high tariffs on wood and paper products and ends with a discussion of the quotas and investment restrictions that inhibit American sales of semiconductors.

Restrictions by the European Community, the largest U.S. trading partner, take up 15 pages. These run the gamut from "phytosanitary" restrictions on oak logs

and lumber imported from the United States to the practice of European makers of the Airbus to increase European-made parts.

While the trade barriers in developed countries are described as "considerable," the report points out that developing countries maintain even greater barriers. That is because they come under more lenient rules.

Brazil's import duties, for example, average more than 40 percent, against the United States' 5 percent.

No effort is made in the report to add up what all the barriers may cost the United States in terms of lost exports. The Commerce Department has estimated that if Japan eliminated all its unfair barriers, U.S. exports might rise by about \$10 billion. The U.S. deficit in merchandise trade with Japan last year was \$37 billion. The U.S. global trade deficit amounted to \$123 billion.

"Even if all the barriers covered in this report were completely eliminated, the U.S. trade account would continue to be strongly affected by such overall economic factors as exchange rates, U.S. and foreign economic growth and inflation, and the adjustment process in developing countries," the report cautions.

Senator Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas

Democrat and one of the authors of the provision in last year's trade law that requires the listing of barriers, said the report "can play a major role in our efforts to shape a trade policy" by identifying the "trouble spots."

President Ronald Reagan has already taken action against some of the barriers listed in the report. Recent actions involved Japan, South Korea, Brazil and the EC.

## Brazil Inflation Dropped Slightly to 9% for Month

The Associated Press

**RIO DE JANEIRO** — Inflation in October dropped slightly to 9.0 percent in Brazil, bringing the annual rate to 212.8 percent, the lowest monthly figure this year, the Genuhio Vargas Foundation announced Wednesday. The foundation's figures are accepted as official by the government.

Brazil's high inflation has caused friction with the International Monetary Fund and private foreign banks in negotiating credit extensions to help pay back the country's debt of more than \$100 billion, the largest in the developing world. The government has promised to reduce inflation, which has been more than 200 percent for more than three years.

## 7 Groups Bid To Build Link Across Channel

Reuters

**LONDON** — At least seven groups formally bid Thursday to build a multibillion-dollar fixed link across the Channel. British officials said the groups had submitted plans for a bridge, tunnel or both across the 23-mile (35-kilometer) channel. The two governments are expected to select one of the proposals early next year. Completion is expected by the mid-1990s.

Channel Tunnel Group proposed a £2.3-billion (£2.3-billion) twin rail tunnel. Eurotunnel offered a £5.2-billion, road, rail and link with bridges, tunnels and a 13-mile tunnel. And Eurobridge suggested a £5.9-billion, 22-mile bridge with seven spans and multiple roads.

Sea Containers unveiled a £2.1-billion plan for a single car-train tunnel. Eurolink proposed an enclosed bridge with tide-powered hydroelectric generators. A seventh bid was received from a group called Eurotransworld Tunnel, but no details were provided.

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## AUTO RENTALS

**CHARIC RENT A CAR**, Prestige cars with phone, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5500, 6000, 6500, 7000, 7500, 8000, 8500, 9000, 9500, 10000, 10500, 11000, 11500, 12000, 12500, 13000, 13500, 14000, 14500, 15000, 15500, 16000, 16500, 17000, 17500, 18000, 18500, 19000, 19500, 20000, 20500, 21000, 21500, 22000, 22500, 23000, 23500, 24000, 24500, 25000, 25500, 26000, 26500, 27000, 27500, 28000, 28500, 29000, 29500, 30000, 30500, 31000, 31500, 32000, 32500, 33000, 33500, 34000, 34500, 35000, 35500, 36000, 36500, 37000, 37500, 38000, 38500, 39000, 39500, 40000, 40500, 41000, 41500, 42000, 42500, 43000, 43500, 44000, 44500, 45000, 45500, 46000, 46500, 47000, 47500, 48000, 48500, 49000, 49500, 50000, 50500, 51000, 51500, 52000, 52500, 53000, 53500, 54000, 54500, 55000, 55500, 56000, 56500, 57000, 57500, 58000, 58500, 59000, 59500, 60000, 60500, 61000, 61500, 62000, 62500, 63000, 63500, 64000, 64500, 65000, 65500, 66000, 66500, 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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Economic Data Push Dollar Down in U.S.

NEW YORK — The dollar was pushed lower Thursday by a record U.S. trade deficit and a weak leading indicators report that some analysts said signaled the probability of lower interest rates.

Dealers said the market was caused by Friday's All Saints holiday, when most European markets will be closed.

The leading indicator number was reported at 15.5 billion for September, higher than expected. The index of leading indicators, a barometer of economic growth, rose 0.1 percent in September, while August's growth was revised upward 0.9 percent.

Ms. Foulks said that the dollar fell to 2.5980 Deutsche marks in New York. "But the 2.60 level is a very strong support

for the dollar, and traders saw it wasn't going lower people began to buy it back," she said.

Dealers said, however, the sluggish outlook for the U.S. economy continues to point to a reduction in the Federal Reserve's discount rate sometime during the fourth quarter.

"Perhaps we need lower rates to give a kick to the economy," Ms. Foulks said. "But that possibility, combined with stronger interest rates in Japan, Germany and the U.K., and continued intervention by central banks probably means a lower dollar."

Earlier in Europe, the dollar fell sharply on the U.S. economic data, but recovered most of its losses as operators took profits and cut short positions.

The British pound ended at \$1.4405 in London, barely changed from Wednesday's close of \$1.4415. But it fell to 3.7695 against the Deutsche mark from 3.7795 on Wednesday. In New York, it cost \$1.4420 to buy one pound, slightly more expensive than \$1.4340 on Wednesday.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 212.0 Japanese yen, up slightly from Wednesday's 211.75. Later in New York, it closed at 211.15 yen, down a bit from Thursday's 212.65.

Other New York rates, compared with levels late Wednesday, included: 2.6140 DM, down from 2.6320; 7.9450 French francs, down from 8.0175; 2.1465 Swiss francs, down from 2.1550; and 1.7650 Italian lire, down from 1.7765.

Dealers said Thursday's late bounce back in Europe demonstrated again the dollar's resilience at lower levels, where steady commercial demand has always emerged recently.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 2.6168 DM in Frankfurt, unchanged from Wednesday's fixing; at 2.9515 Dutch guilders in Amsterdam, up from 2.9510; and at 1.7640 lire in Milan, down from 1.7640. The dollar closed in Zurich at 2.1405 Swiss francs, down from 2.1435 on Wednesday.

Foreign-exchange markets were closed in Paris for a holiday.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Swiss Banker Amends Remark

Reuter

ZURICH — Pierre Languet, president of Swiss National Bank, ruled out on Thursday the possibility of a wide-ranging liberalization of the Swiss capital markets.

Mr. Languet said in Lausanne on Oct. 24 that the bank might consider a liberalization of the laws that restrict franc-denominated issues to banks based here.

On Thursday he said that any changes, which he said were still only under review, would concern adjustments to regulations governing dual-currency bonds — bonds issued in one currency but repaid in another.

## Recycling Of Software

(Continued from Page 11)

settled on a single computer language, called ADA, for all of its systems. But the consortium's library, which is really just a large computer data base, will be filled with programs written in a dozen computer languages.

"In most cases, we won't have the tools for translation," said Mr. Jones. "In those cases, it would probably be faster just to write the program again, in the language you need."

Moreover, not all the programs in the library will be available for lending. While participants in the consortium say they expect no antitrust objections from the Justice Department over joint research, sharing proprietary computer programs among the companies may be tempting fate. As a result, TRW will be able to catalog all of its own programming work, but it will not have access, for instance, to Boeing's.

In time, however, access to the programming code itself may be less important than access to the concepts underlying it. At the University of California, Mr. Freeman and others are looking for ways to reuse generalized designs and program specifications, so that they can be translated into virtually any language.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Prime Shuffles European Executives

By Brenda Erdmann  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Prime Computer Inc. has shuffled the top management of its European operations for the second time in less than four months.

In early July, the U.S.-based maker of minicomputers divided its European subsidiary operations into two new regions, Northern and Southern Europe, headed by Malcolm Padina and Charles P. Casso, respectively. That move followed the appointment of Richard Williams as vice president, international marketing operations, and his transfer to Prime's corporate headquarters in Natick, Massachusetts.

The new structure had been in place for two months, when Mr. Casso decided to join the computer division of the big French electronics and aerospace company, Matra, leaving his newly created post at Prime as head of the Southern Europe region vacant.

Prime has now shifted responsibility for all European operations to Mr. Padina, who holds the title of vice president, Europe, Middle East and Africa marketing operations.

At Prime Computer (UK) Ltd., Sven-Age Oerfeldt has become managing director. He takes over those duties from Mr. Padina, who, upon his appointment as head of the Northern European region, also was to continue in his post as head of Prime's U.K. operations until a successor could be found.

Mr. Oerfeldt moved to London from Stockholm, where he held the post of managing director of Prime Scandinavia. He will be succeeded in that position by Geoff Chett, who currently is managing director of Prime's Singapore distributor.

Wartsla, Finland's leading shipbuilding company, has named Pauli Juppunen as a director. Mr. Juppunen, who is with the Technical Research Center of Finland, will be responsible for research and development of Wartsla's Arctic and offshore technology.

STC PLC, the British telecommunications and computer company, has named Sir Raymond Brown to its board. He is one of the joint founders of Racal Electronics Ltd. and has served as chairman of Muirhead PLC since 1972.

Lufthansa has named Harrold Weber as senior director, succeeding Hermann Josef Wolf, who is stepping down for health reasons. Mr. Weber previously was manager of the industrial-relations subdivision, based in the West German airline's head office in Cologne. In addition, Lufthansa appointed Ewald Mosch head of the new financial division. He was manager

of the accounting and administration and services subdivisions.

Tate & Lyle PLC has named Neil Shaw chairman and chief executive, effective March 1. Mr. Shaw will succeed Sir Robert Haslam, who recently was named chairman of Britain's National Coal Board to succeed Ian MacGregor. Mr. Shaw, 56, was elected a director of the British sugar producer in 1975 and became group managing director in 1980.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. of New Orleans said Andrew French, operations manager for Asia, has been appointed general manager, liner services, based in San Francisco. Mr. French, who was based in Tokyo, will be succeeded today as operations manager for Asia by Daniel Munkler. Paul C. Lightband has been named to the new post of general sales manager for Asia for Lykes Lines Agency Inc., a subsidiary. He is based in Tokyo and formerly was the company's regional manager Taiwan/Hong Kong/Southeast Asia.

Michael McCarty has become the company's general manager for Hong Kong and Taiwan, based in Taipei. He takes over duties previously held by Mr. Lightband. James Egan was named Lykes Lines Agency's manager of conferences and pricing, succeeding Mr. McCarty. Mr. Egan, who is based in Tokyo, previously was Lykes' district sales manager, trans-Pacific services, in Chicago.

Campbell's U.K. Ltd., the British arm of the U.S. food company, Campbell Soup Co., has appointed Derek Hornby a nonexecutive director. Mr. Hornby is chairman of Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd. and an executive director of its parent company, Rank Xerox Ltd.

Quality International, a Washington-based hotel chain, has opened offices in Bern, Switzerland, and Saarbrücken, West Germany, as part of its European expansion plan. Martin Buehler, director for Central Europe, will head both offices.

Wellington Underwriting Agencies Ltd., the managing agency divesting from Willis Faber, has appointed Anthony Cooper as managing director. Mr. Cooper currently is senior partner of Price Waterhouse in Malaysia.

Kleinwort, Benson Lonsdale

## Convergent Says Chairman Quit

Reuter

SAN JOSE, California — Convergent Technologies Inc. said Thursday that its founder and chairman, Allen H. Michaels, had resigned to form a new business, and four other high-level employees were leaving with him.

It said Mr. Michaels had indicated that the new business would not compete with Convergent.

The others are its executive vice president and director, Eliot J. Wegman; the vice president for business development, Matthew Sanders 3d; and two vice presidents, Robert Van Nardden and Richard Lowenthal.

PLC of London said Sir Arthur Norman, chairman of De La Rue Co., has been appointed to its board as a nonexecutive director. Retiring from the board is Denis Oppe.

Slade Consulting Group Pty. Ltd., an Australian executive search firm, has opened an office in London. Slade Consulting Group (UK) Ltd. is headed by Jim Hayman, who joins the company from Sals Consulting Group in Melbourne, where he was managing director. Also joining Slade's U.K. operations is Martin Lawless, who was with Arthur Young Management Consultants as a senior consultant.

Matheson & Co., London, said R.M. Collins has been appointed a director. He will be responsible for investment banking and banking activities. Matheson & Co. is a unit of Jardine, Matheson Holdings Ltd.

Fennoscandia Ltd. of London said Hugh Adamson, previously manager at First National Boston Ltd. in London, has been appointed U.K. manager and a member of its management committee.

American Express Bank, the international banking arm of American Express Co., has named Adrian Verwey its area head for Latin America. Mr. Verwey previously headed AEB's global credit operations, a post in which he is succeeded by L. Alan Bowden.

## THE EUROMARKETS

## Focus Is on the Floating-Rate Note Sector

By Christopher Pizzev  
Reuter

LONDON — Attention in the eurobond market Thursday focused squarely on the floating-rate note sector with four Deutsche mark and two dollar issues being launched during the day, dealers said.

The Deutsche mark issues totaled 12 billion DM and all were launched with maximum coupon rates of 8 percent. Dealers here noted that nine floating-rate notes totaling 3.55 billion DM were planned in the November 10-15 period in the Deutsche mark Eurobond calendar.

Commerzbank also led a 300-million-DM, 10-year note for Security Pacific Corp. The issue pays 4 percent over six-month Libor with a coupon cap of 8 percent. It was quoted at 99.90 bid, just on the 10-basis-point selling concession.

Industriekreditbank AG led for its own unit, IKB Finance AG, a 100-million-DM note paying 4

month London interbank bid rate with a maximum coupon of 8 percent. It was quoted well above the par issue price at about 100.11.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce issued a 10-year note paying 4 percent over the six-month London interbank offered rate with a maximum coupon of 8 percent, which was soon raised by the lead manager, Commerzbank AG, to 4.40 percent.

The 400-million note was for Standard Chartered Bank PLC and pays 27 1/2 basis points over six-month Libor. It was priced at 100.10 and was quoted on the issue market at 99.96 bid. Lead manager was Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Northeast Savings FA issued a \$100-million floating rate note paying 12-month Libor. The issue was quoted by the lead manager, Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, at 99.65, within the total fees of 65 basis points.

Seasoned dollar floaters generally ended the day a easier where changed, dealers said.

point over three-month Libor. The 10-year issue will have a maximum coupon of 8 percent.

In the dollar floating-rate note sector, a further perpetual floater ranking as primary capital was launched for a British clearing bank, the third such issue in two days.

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Seasoned dollar floaters generally ended the day a easier where changed, dealers said.

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.  
Via The Associated Press

Stock Price High Low 3 P.M. Chg.

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